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Formerly Millard's Review

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HAS A "COOPERATIVE" CHINA POLICY FAILED?

THE OLD QUESTION, whether the United Stated should cooperate with other nations or go it alone in its relations with China seems to have again developed as an active subject of discussion, the supporters of a unilateral policy pointing to the breakdown of the recent tariff negotiations at Peking as the most recent example of the failure of a cooperative policy. The opponents of cooperation point to the fact that the United States, at the Washington Conference in 1921-1922, was able to obtain the agreement of the other interested Powers to an increase of the Chinese tariff. The Washington agreement provided for two things, first, the raising of the Chinese tariff to an effective or actual 5 percent; and second, arrangement for a special conference to meet in Peking for the purpose of increasing the tariff from 5 to 7½ percent on general products and from 5 to 10 percent on luxuries. Now, ask the opponents of cooperation, what has been the result? First, one of the cooperating Powers, France, held up the Conference for nearly four years because of a private quarrel with China which had nothing whatever to do with the tariff question. Then after the Special Conference finally got into action late in the fall of 1925, the delegates spent ten futile months of negotitations and aside from the passage of a resolution favoring tariff autonomy for China on January 1, 1929 nothing was accomplished. The Conference has now taken an indefinite recess and so far as anyone can determine at this time, the chances for its re-assembly are exceedingly improbable. Thus, say the opponents of cooperation, all of the efforts of the United States to assist China in the revision of her tariff have practically come to naught—worse than naught, say some—because the decision to grant autonomy on January 1, 1929 is linked up with China's proposal to abolish the likin or internal transit tax. Obviously, China, without outside assistance, will not be able to abolish likin since this tax is one of the chief supports of the militarists. Therefore when January 1, 1929 rolls around, what will the United States and the other Powers do? Will they proceed toward the granting of complete autonomy or will they refuse autonomy on the grounds of China's inability to abolish likin. The situation is decidedly uncertain, hence the possibility that the United States may finally decide that a cooperative policy is impossible and in consequence, break away and run her own show in China without restrictions on the part of other Powers which have special interests which prevent them from following the American policy which calculated is to build up China

to the position of an independent and autonomous state capable of attending to own its external and internal affairs.

ANYONE WHO has taken the trouble to read the history of American relations in the Far East since the first American clipper ship touched at Canton, will note that America's policy toward China has veered back and forth between a cooperative and an individualistic policy. In 1838 the Americans at Canton were forced to pull away from the other Powers on account of a controversy over opium. In Tyler Dennett's "Americans in Eastern Asia," he refers again to an incident in 1858 in connection with the Taiping Rebellion and also in connection with the negotiations of the Tientsin treaties of that date, where such an essential difference existed between the policies of the United States and the other Powers, that the Americans seriously considered pulling out and paddling their own canoe. Thus it has been down through the years since American first contact with the Orient. At the Washington Conference cooperation was the key-note and the various treaties resulting from that momentous gathering all calculated to improve the status of China, were the result. But what has come of cooperation ask the pessimists! In September last year there was an important conference on Chinese-American relations held at Baltimore under the auspices of Johns Hopkins University which passed a resolution urging that the "United States should take a position of vigorous leadership in the negotiation of the Chinese tariff at Peking" and declaring that "If the other nations would not agree to go along with us, we should have the firm purpose of acting independently in the abolition of extraterritoriality and the granting of customs autonomy." At this meeting there was a rather sharp clash of opinion between the business men and missionaries, but despite the opposition of the more conservative commercial interests, the resolution was passed by a large majority of the delegates present.

THE POSSIBILITY that the United States, on account of the manifest failure of cooperation to accomplish the desired results, may be forced to change its policy in respect to the Far East, was recently discussed by Mr. T. F. Millard to the following effect in the *New York Times*:

> Those who scrutinize international reorientation concerning China hardly can fail to see that the American Government, before long, will have to make a decision about its policy here, more momentous, probably, than was its refusal in 1919 to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and enter the League of Nations. Decision implies conscious selection. The present and future policy of our Government toward China and the Far East may be determined by acts and deviations which at the time of doing them seem unimportant and the significance of which will be seen only long afterward. Or a decision may be forced suddenly by a political explosion here. Or by action of one or more other important Governments.
>
> "Unlike our pre-World War attitude toward Europe (of detachment and non-participation), the United States for a long time has had a definite policy regarding China. Its general thesis is non-interference. But not non-participation. In regard to Europe, its politics, dissensions and wars, the American Government has been content to let matters follow their bent. It did not try by diplomatic wire-plluing, or by alliances, or by any means to change the course of events there.
>
> "Toward China, however, the American Government never has been disinterested, any more than it ever was disinterested about political events in the Western Hemisphere. The analogy is almost exact in principle and motivations.
>
> "We always have been intensely interested and have felt that we are deeply concerned in everything which affects the Americas. But our national policy almost always has been not to meddle in the affairs of other American countries. The corollary of this policy is that Europe also should not meddle in pollitical affairs of the Western Hemisphere.
>
> Hence the Monroe Doctrine.

Two Doctrines Somewhat Alike

> "The Hay Doctrine has been described as an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to China. In one sense that is a true description. When it was first advanced the Hay Doctrine wanted to save China from being dominated or subjugated by European Governments. Its stated objects are to preserve the political autonomy (sovereignty) and territorial interegrity of the nation. In so far as recent official utterances go the Hay Doctrine still embodies the policy of the United States. The American Government, apparently, still wants to accompilsh those things. It says so, anyhow.
>
> "Both the Monroe and Hay doctrines sought to protect weak and struggling nations, while in that stage of development, from being coerced, intimidated or conquered. Self-preservation, tinctured with idealism, inspired the Monroe Doctrine. Self-interest, tinctured with self-preservation and idealism, inspired the Hay Doctrine. The American Government of Monroe's day (and of today, too) did not want a lot of monarchical States or appendages as neighbors.
>
> As it would be put nowadays, the United States never has wanted the hegemony of Europe extended to the Western Hemisphere. The condition of China for some time, and now, presents to the United States the question whether our Government wants to have the hegemony of Europe restored in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean. That is the situation in wide outline.
>
> "In one important way the Hay Doctrine differs from the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is unilateral. As late as three years ago Charles Evans Hughes, then Secretary of State, reiterated the unilateral character of the doctrine in a weighty utterance before an international gathering of lawyers. Looking back, and taking it as it stands now, it is evident that its unilateral character gave and still gives the Monroe Doctrine its principal strength and value.

Hay Doctrine Not So Strong

> "The Hay Doctrine is cooperative. That always has been and still is its principal weakness. To a great extent the Hay Doctrine is tied to the apron strings of European diplomacy. At this point it is important to remember that when the Monroe Doctrine was promulgated it was Europe alone that the American Government intended to check. Also, when the Hay Doctrine was advanced it was only Europe that it desired to check. In 1898 Japan had not assumed serious proportions as a possible menace to China's sovereignty and integrity.
>
> "Almost continuously since the Monroe Doctrine was pronounced parts of Central and South America have been is a state of disorder and often without genuine government. Political broils are frequent. At all time since Monroe's day the financial and commercial and cultural interests of Europe in the Latin American countries have exceeded those of the United States there. At all times the Latin American countries have owed to Europe more money than they owed the United States.
>
> "Because of those conditions did the powers of Europe interfere in Central or South America, or coerce those nations regarding tariffs or similar matters, or "intervene" with force to collect debts, or insist that because frequently foreigners do not receive justice in courts of those countries that exterritoriality must obtain there?
>
> "At times in the past certain powers tried to do some or all of those things. But not any more! The Monroe Doctrine inhibits them. A great many people assert that the Monroe Doctrine always has been, and is now, a gigantic "bluff." In world politics a successful bluff is as useful as victories on land and sea and much less expensive.
>
> "In China the present investments and other material interests of Europe exceed considerably similar interests of Americans here. In that the two situations are analogous. A number of European Governments have acquired territorial footholds on China's soil. America has none. China owes a good deal of money to foreigners and to foreign Governments. Some is owed to Americans. Americans here share with some other foreigners the status of exterritoriality.

Sees Possibility of Firmer Stand

"Americans who have no doubt whatever that the United States should and would and could uphold the Monroe Doctrine, by force if necessary, question our ability to maintain or to enforce a unilateral Hay Doctrine regarding China. To me it is fairly plain that the United States could enforce one doctrine as easily as the other. (This assumes that on the broad issue of a revival of Europe's hegemony here Japan would oppose that or be neutral.)

"In either case the United States would be dealing with one or more European nations. In either case it is a fair presumption that the coerced or menaced nation would side with the United States, or anyhow would be neutral. Then it would be a conflict between the United States and Europe, and it is easier now for the United States to withstand in the Pacific and the Far East naval and military operations based from Europe than to withstand similar operations directed at the Atlantic side of the Western Hemisphere. That seems palpable.

"In other words, in so far as it pertains to Europe, the "bluff" of the United States concerning China is as good as, even a little better than, its "bluff" concerning the Americas.

"I have no doubt that if the American Government should convert the Hay Doctrine into a unilateral policy it would have as much weight in world politics hereafter as the Monroe Doctrine not has. At first there would be sputtering and fuming in some European chancelleries, but it is unlikely that anything more would happen now. Europe, I believe, will not dominate the Pacific Era.

"The foregoing is not as academic as it sounds. It is distinctly a matter of practical politics—not politics of the future or a few years hence, but of the moment.

"Advocates of foreign military intervention in China and of a foreign financial receivership for this nation evidently realize that an argument for intervention based solely on presumed benefit to Chinese and to China is not likely to appeal very strongly to people in the United States, or to war-sick Europe. People in those countries are apt to feel that if the Chinese are suffering from bad government it is "up to them" to improve their Government, and that the more Chinese do suffer in these circumstances the sooner they are likely to reform their Government.

So the intervention argument usually is based on the need to protect foreign investments here and to collect debts due to foreigners and foreign Governments, and to hold the status quo regarding exterritoriality and the foreign residential areas.

Americans Oppose Intervention Now

"I am not sure of the prevailing psychology about this proposition of people in Europe (which includes England), but I do feel pretty sure of the prevailing psychology of Americans at home.

"It is well established that the American Government is disinclined to use force to collect debts due to it or to American investors. It has consistently refused to take such action, although frequently it is urged to do so. Very likely the present Administration in Washington will take the same position as its predecessors and will pursue the same policy regarding almost identical issues in China.

"Because of the inhibitory nature of the unilateral Monroe Doctrine that policy of the United States effectively checks a contrary policy of any other powers in the Western Hemisphere, and therefore the American Government is not embarrassed there by the diplomacy or the actions of those powers, but the situation in China is different.

"For the Hay Doctrine is not unilateral, and it is possible for the American Government to be pulled off its traditional course and become involved with international interference here by the diplomacy and actions of other powers. Indeed, our Government hardly can avoid such involvement unless it abandons the cooperative policy.

"In China, abstention of the United States does not, as in the Americas, preclude action prejudicial to China's sovereignty by one or a combination of other nations.

"And to have a foreign intervention without American participation carries the possibility, even the liklihood, of destroying the Hay Doctrine and the parceling of China among other powers.

"Because that cannot be accomplished peacefully, and because the United States cannot be disinterested in the outcome of such an imbroglio in the Pacific, more than ordinary importance attaches to every development of the China question."

FACTS REGARDING ANTI-AMERICANISM IN SOUTH CHINA

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the *Review* appears an article written by Mr. Hin Wong on the subject of Anti-Americanism in South China, which, in our opinion at least, comes nearer explaining the real situation than anything on the subject which has come to our attention recently. For a considerable period there has been appearing in a certain section of the foreign press in China, articles tending to show that the Chinese people in South China are rapidly becoming "anti-American," the particular incidents inspiring these articles being the closing of the Canton Hospital and the other hospital conducted by American missionaries in Wuchow, the latter city being located in Kwangsi on the Kwangtung border. Parenthetically, it might be noted that most of the articles referring to anti-Americanism in South China, have been inspired by non-American interests which would be not unhappy to see the Americans included in the Anti-British and Anti-Japanese boycotts which have been in existence in Kwangtung Province for a considerable period. The suspension of the two American mission hospitals, which was directly brought about by radical labor agitations assisted possibly by the Bolsheviks also had other contributory causes in the background, according to Mr. Wong. From the standpoint of the Canton hospital, it seems there had been a long-standing grudge against this institution on the part of the Canton municipality owing to a fight over a street-widening scheme which the hospital authorities had blocked. In addition to this there had been some unpleasantness over the Second Presbyterian church being forced to move out of the hospital compound. The details regarding this phase of the controversy are not given by Mr. Wong, but we imagine it was not greatly different from similar conflicts which have been going on all over China caused by the development of self-consciousness on the part of the native church members who resent continued foreign missionary control. Possibly the Canton Hospital was largely supported by Chinese interests, but as stated before, we have no information on this point, so offer it only as a suggestion. In the case of the Stout Hospital at Wuchow, according to Mr. Wong, there has also been in existence a long controversy between the Baptist missionaries and the Chinese members of the same denomination, which prevented the Chinese Christians from rallying to the support of the institution when it was attacked by the radical labor leaders.

ASIDE from these two incidents, which apparently are explainable on grounds other than anti-Americanism, Mr. Wong probably is entirely correct in his statement that there is no anti-Americanism in South China from the standpoint of the masses of the people. An American flag over a Chinese-owned building or an American flag on a Chinese-owned launch in the Canton harbor does not carry the respect that it formerly did, or to use Mr. Wong's words, "The day is gone when a foreign flag . . . is able to scare off a Kuomintang comrade . . . Kuomintang agents these days are not of the 'laundry-man' type brought back to China by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but rather of the 'tong'

gun-man type formerly, and to a considerable extent, still prevalent in San Francisco, New York and Boston." The truth of the situation seems to be that South China, or rather Kwangtung is going through a political transition which includes a labor revolution which is not anti-American, but which may affect Americans if they happen to get in front of the steam-roller. There are certain political elements in Canton which are resentful because they have not been successful in inducing the American Government to grant recognition, and there is also resentfulness that the United States participated in the international demonstration a few years ago which prevented Dr. Sun from taking over the Canton Customs Administration, but aside from this anti-Americanism is non-existent, except in the minds of those who would like to see it, or those Americans, not realizing that changes have taken place in China, go out with chips on their shoulders looking for a fight. The antagonism against the British and to a lesser extent the Japanese in South China, is based upon nationalist principles which by no stretch of the imagination can be applied to the Americans in South China. We do not mean by this that the Americans in South China are angels and the other foreigners devils, but the Cantonese for many years have been antagonistic toward the British colony of Hongkong for reasons apparent to anyone who has taken the trouble to study the history of foreign contact in that part of China. From the standpoint of the Japanese, the Cantonese have opposed them for similar reasons, but not directly applied to Canton. Either through accident or destiny, neither of these fundamental reasons for antagonism can be applied to the Americans, hence any statements that the Cantonese are "anti-American" can be put down as propaganda inspired by those who would be not displeased to see such a situation come about.

CHOLERA AND CHINA'S SUSCEPTIBILITIES

SHANGHAI has just passed through one of its most trying summers, the weather being unusually hot, which combined with a serious drought, has produced a situation favorable for the spread of cholera which is always prevalent here in the summer months. This year the epidemic was much worse and although few foreigners were affected, several thousands of Chinese were afflicted and several hundred died despite heroic effort on the part of philanthropic Chinese interests which provided free hospital and medical treatment. On Friday, August 13, the *North-China Daily News* published an article containing an analysis of the water supply in Chapei, the Chinese city, showing the presence of *Cholera Vibrios*, the deadly germ responsible for the cholera epidemic. Since the residents of the native sections of Shanghai are dependent upon the Chinese-owned and controlled water works company for their water supply, it is fairly accurate to assume that infected water was partially, if not largely, responsible for the seriousness of the epidemic this year, although the excessive heat and prolonged drought and generally unsanitary conditions may be given as contributory factors. The publication of the report in the British newspaper has stirred up a row which unfortunately has obscured the fundamental question of sanitation in the native areas of Shanghai, the Chinese charging that the editor of the foreign paper displayed entirely too much enthusiasm in the presentation of the report merely because it offered another opportunity for "attacking China." However, aside from that phase of the matter there is hope that something may be learned by the authorities of both foreign and native areas as a result of sad experience in connection with the cholera epidemic this summer. Everyone realizes that sanitary conditions in the Shanghai foreign settlements are superior to conditions existing in the Chinese-controlled areas, but there are many thoughtful persons who will not admit that the foreigners have done everything possible to help raise the sanitary conditons in the native areas. Also the present "holier than thou" attitude of the foreigners is scarcely justified when it is known that ten years ago there wasn't a single sanitary toilet apparatus in this city and none would have been brought in had it not been for propaganda and pressure exerted by international, chiefly American, health organizations and private firms interested in the sale of sanitary equipment. However, we likewise have no desire to obscure the question by starting a controversy, so hurry back to the general question of sanitation.

THE ESSENTIAL element in the question of sanitation and public health in Shanghai, is based upon the fact that despite high standards in the foreign areas, the general standard will continue to be low as long as unsanitary conditions prevail in the native areas. It's a good deal like bad money driving out the good. Unless the authorities of the foreign areas would be willing to construct an airtight fence around their sections and stop all communication between the native and foreign cities, epidemics which start in the Chinese sections are bound to spread to the foreign sections. The general result is that the whole health and sanitary standard is low and it all combines to give Shanghai a bad name among world ports. This reacts unfavorably upon everybody and increases the costs of handling ships and merchandise at this port, due to discriminatory legislation and regulations against Shanghai adopted elsewhere. Merchandise from Shanghai has a bad name everywhere, the very word Shanghai being synonomous with plague, cholera, and about every other dangerous disease in the minds of health authorities at other world ports. Hence the installation of expensive water-works and sewage equipment in the foreign areas (aside from personal convenience of residents) is largely wasted unless something is done to raise the standards in the Chinese sections. Sanitary conditions in the Chinese-administered areas about Shanghai as well as in about every other Chinese city, are still comparable to conditions which existed in mediaeval times in other parts of the world. It is not unusual to observe coolies dipping their water-supplies from the same pool or canal which they use for the disposal of household refuse, but until China has developed some form of enlightened government for her cities and provinces and nation, little permanent improvement can be expected. Hence it does little good to pound the Chinese over the head with newspaper broadsides, for such methods merely make them all the more determined to get rid of the troublesome—though sanitary foreigners. It would seem that better results might be obtained by inducing some of the international health organizations to make a survey of GREATER SHANGHAI in order to find out the best method of meeting the situation. Surely there are a sufficient number of modern trained Chinese to realize the importance of this work and assuredly if proper methods could be devised, they could be induced to cooperate in the general good.

FRIENDSHIP CULTIVATION AND MILITARY PROTECTION

WHILE the Japanese are overlooking no opportunities in their general campaign of "friendship cultivation" in China, even to the extent of entertaining several hundreds of Chinese bankers, businessmen journalists, artists, professors, boy scounts and so on in Japan, all expenses being defrayed from the Japanese portion of the China Boxer Indemnity, they are, on the other hand not permitting their enthusiasm for China to get the better of their judgment. This remark in inspired by an editorial in the *Osaka Mainichi* stating that an item of Yen 500,000 has been introduced in the next Budget for the purpose of increasing the Japanese military force in the Peking-Tientsin district to the extent of two companies of infantry to be composed of about 250 officers and men. These forces are to be used in augmenting the present Japanese force of 800 men stationed in this area under the Boxer Protocol, for the purpose of keeping communication open between Peking and the sea. According to the *Mainichi* the present foreign forces stationed in the area between Peking and the sea are as follows: Japanese 800; Americans 1,400; British 980; French 1,600; and Italian 880. Each nation has the job of patrolling a section of the railway, the Japanese section being, in the opinion of the Osaka paper, the most important since it extends from Shanhaikwan to Lanchow. Owing to recent political and military disturbances in this area, the Japanese have decided to raise the strength of their force to more than 1,000 officers and men, hence the appropriation of Yen 500,000 for this purpose.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Open Far Eastern Office at Shanghai

Fred O. Finn, formerly passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Victoria, arrived in Shanghai last Saturday, August 21 on the *President McKinley* from Manila, being a through passenger on that steamer from the States and returning to Shanghai on its return trip. The arrival of Mr. Finn, who will act as the general passenger agent for the Orient for the Chicago, Milwakuee & St. Paul with headquarters at Shanghai, marks the active participation of the third great continential railroad for Oriental passenger and frieght traffic, the others being the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways.

The main object of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in being represented in the Far East, according to Mr. Finn, is to stimulate Far Eastern passenger and freight traffic through the Port of Seattle. The exceptional facilities of the Port of Seattle for the handling and storage of freight shipments make it a desirable entry for Far Eastern products. Seattle is a favored port for Far Eastern passengers entering the United States because of the fact that at Victoria, which is five hour's from Seattle, all railway agents board the liners and arrange for the passengers railway accommodations, customs, etc. Thus, when the ship enters Seattle the passenger loses no time in those matters and avoids delays and inconvenience.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has the longest mileage of electrified track of any railway in the world. For 649 miles, beginning at Seattle, its electrified trains cross the Cascades and the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Finn estimates that a saving of 40 per cent is effected by the use of electricity. Beginning from August 1, 1926, the C. P. & St. P. have inaugurated an auto stage service from their main line to and through Yellow Stone National Park, via Gallatin Valley and West Gallatin Canyon. This is the only transcontinental railroad operating regular park motor coaches from a main line point and marks a departure in transcontinental railroad service.

Mr. Finn will open offices in the Robert Dollar Line Building on September 1.

There is No Anti-Americanism in South China!

BY HIN WONG

FOR several months there have been not infrequent reports at home and abroad that signs of anti-Americanism have appeared in South China, particularly at Canton and Wuchow.

Truth, however, points to the fact that the great mass of Southern Chinese have never entertained and do not now entertain any ill-feeling towards the Americans or any other foreign community sojourning among them. What has been exhibited as anti-Americanism, has been nothing more than a form of labor tyranny staged by hired ruffians under the direction of a certain section of foreign residents in this part of China—the Soviet Russians whose mission of hatred and malice is temporarily blinding to a very small minority in the Kuomintang Party, which it is hoped soon will pass from the stage in South China.

In many Kwangtung and Kwangsi districts still untainted by "Reds" but where Christian Missions have long penetrated, foreign goods and foreign travellers may now move as freely as they did before the days of the mission preaching "Down with Christianity, Imperialism, Capitalism, and Un-equal Treaties!" This information has been volunteered by an American who is a Bible Society agent who, last year, found a greater sale of Scriptures in Kwangtung than in any other period within record. In the southern section of Canton City, where the militarists have never permitted the extremists to have unlimited freedom, Americans have so far not been affected by the "anti-imperialist" strike and boycott; and among the foreigners engaged in Canton Harbor today to escort Chinese to and from British steamers plying Canton and Hongkong and the shore are two Americans.

What may be mistaken as one form of anti-Americanism may be due to the fact that in the last 12 months, a large American oil agency was not allowed to trade unless a special consumption tax on its imports could be collected by the Kuomintang and that two well-known American managed hospitals had to close at the instance of labor tyrants.

These acts are not uncommon these days in South China, and many Chinese firms and institutions have had to either suspend their trade or yield to the demands imposed upon them by the Kuomintang administration. The difference has been that Chinese firms have had to suffer these exactions without recourse, while the Americans have had the privilege of bringing there grievances before their Consul and in many case to the notice of the World through the press,

It cannot be denied that the seemingly most obvious anti-American expressions ever seen in Canton and Wuchow—the forced suspension of the Canton and the Stout Hospitals—have had historical unpleasantness not involving the personnel of the later managements but making it embarrassing and difficult for the older and more influential Christians who ought to be the most loyal supporters of these institutions to come to their rescue in time of need. The murder of an American missionary in Hainan and the capture but later release of a number of American Catholic priests in other parts of Kwangtung have been the result of the robbery motive more than anything else. Some of the bad feeling which existed between American and Chinese colleagues in the past were later more vividly exhibited when co-operation was most desired, and such unfortunate happenings would have taken place anywhere and among any people regardless to race or religion.

Some Chinese have had a grudge against the Canton Hospital but this must not be attributed to an alleged anti-American attitude. Some years ago the Second Presbyterian Church in Canton had its meeting place within the property of the Hospital, and when the Hospital had to ask the Church to move out of the compound, no little unpleasant feeling was aroused, although it was no fault of the Hospital, as missionaries in China are not supposed to assist Chinese churches forever. Some time later the Canton Municipal Bureau of Public Works was in need of space to widen the part of the Bund bordered by the Hospital and, when the latter somehow failed to tear down a wall as requested by the Municipality, the officials concerned demolished part of it by force. American consular authorities then intervened, and the Canton Municipality had to rebuild part of that wall. Without going into the merits of the cases cited, it is evident

that whatever might have been the misunderstanding, it was certainly not that of one of anti-Americanism. The closing of the Hospital last spring was the result of the refusal of the Hospital management to submit to certain labor demands. As labor tyranny in Canton now-a-days operates everywhere and on every class alike, Chinese and foreigners just the same, this cannot be interpreted as anti-Americanism.

The Stout Hospital, also American, was early this year forced to suspend on account of labor tyranny, in Wuchow, a port in Kwangsi. The Christians there have not come to its support as loyally as expected, and the explanation is that for some time, the American Baptists and the Chinese members of the same denomination have not been peaceful with one another over policy and methods of Christian work there.

Labor tyranny which operates over Chinese and foreigners alike does not necessarily carry with it the desire to oppress; and what one sometimes considers as unjust and unreasonable in the demands of the workers in the light of rights to which employers and employees are entitled represents but what the workers think that they ought to have. Cantonese as well as other Chinese employers have not been giving their employees what is fair both in wages and service condition, and the reaction seen daily in Canton is a natural development. Kuomintang preaching and Bolshevist assistance have only hastened it. Since employers in South China have failed to improve the conditions of their employes voluntarily, it has become necessary for the latter to demand better conditions and what is asked will have to be excessive in order to get what is sufficient.

Chinese workers in the South appear to be somewhat tyrannical, and this may be explained that they have been encouraged to actions without first being taught their duties and responsibilities as citizens engaged in manual labor and that some of the acts charged to their general account should rightly have been credited to the few professional agitators and Bolshevist agents actually directing the labor and political movements in this part of China.

A child, for the first time venturing into the World often brings anxiety and annoyance to his parents and friends, and the early entrance of Chinese labor into Chinese politics and national life is likely to be marked by disturbance.

From close observations of what is going on among Chinese workers, there is no sign of anti-Americanism traceable; but they will not exempt a foreigner from what they may do to one of their own people.

The day is gone when a foreign flag over the house top of a Chinese building or at the stern of a Chinese owned vessel, is able to scare off a Kuomintang comrade. Kuomintang agents these days are not altogether those of the laundry-men type brought back by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen from the United States of America but rather of the "Tong" variety, men who would shoot down persons irrespective of their family-trees similar to what used to be seen in the "China-towns" of San Francisco, New York, Boston, and other American cities.

Kuomintang pickets enforcing the anti-British boycott in Canton Harbor have shot down Russians as well as Chinese, but this has not been moved by any racial prejudice as the term of "anti-foreignism" may wrongly imply.

Now-a-days it is individual and class rather than national and racial feelings and hatred which govern the acts of the Chinese in Canton and South China.

Practically every case of ill-treatment of foreigners in Canton as reported by the press may be traced to the individual victim or victims who have at first thought that the colour of their skins would give them special consideration before Chinese eyes. It was this mistaken notion together with their own lack of tact in dealing with Chinese of the working class, newly rich in political influence, like newly rich in wealth who are apt to fall into temptation easier than many of the rest of their fellow country-men, that had brought forth trouble.

The two or three weeks around the first of August in Canton saw the city newspaperless, except the party organs of the Kuomintang, and some 200 to 250 either killed or wounded by daggers or bamboo sticks in the hands of so-called "Reds" and "anti-Reds" who "battled" in Canton streets from July 29th to August 8th. This should have clearly shown that Kuomintang reign of terror knows no respect of person, and what the foreigners have suffered is but very little, comparing with those of the Chinese themselves.

There is no possibility of anti-Americanism in Canton or any part of South China. For the present the non-militant and non-terrorist section of the Kuomintang contains a number of American returned students. While these American returned students, being tools of the militarists and Bolshevists now actually directing Canton affairs, may not have any privilege for constructive measures, they will undoubtedly use their position to prevent any such feelings.

"Anti-Red" movements, or rather attempts to oust the present Kuomintang administration in South China, is progressing smoothly and it may not be long when the present regime in Canton will undergo a change. As merchants formerly influential at Canton are at the back of this movement, and when it succeeds, it is expected that the traditional Chinese friendship for Americans will be not only renewed but much strengthened.

Canton, August 19, 1926.

China Now Purchasing Two-Thirds of Her Silver from U. S.

BY E. KANN

In the August British Chamber of Commerce Jonrnal

THE price of silver depends chiefly on the requirements of India and China. India alone consumes about 40 per cent. of the world's output. China takes second place as a consumer of silver, and although the country is a substantial factor, her requirements are subject to internal political and economic conditions. This means that China's consumption of silver is erratic.

The year 1925 was uneventful for silver and the range of prices was moderate accordingly. While requirements on the part of European countries for currency purposes were hardly noticeable, there was a fair demand from British India,—at least during the first nine months of the year. India's imports of Bar silver during 1925 are estimated to approximate 106 million standard ounces, as compared with 100 million in 1924; 68 million in 1923; 64 million in 1922.

The arrivals of bar silver in China during 1925 exceeded those of 1924; the increase can be accounted for partly by larger cash balances held by Shanghai banks and partly by the enhanced output by the provincial mints of dollar coins. In the course of 1925 the foreign and modern Chinese banks held silver reserves (sycee taels and minted dollars) averaging in value 100 million Shanghai taels, against roughly 75 million taels for 1924. The demand for minted dollars had also grown larger in China during 1925; hence the increased consumption of silver by some of the provincial mints. If nevertheless, silver prices have not materially risen during 1925, it may be ascribed to diminished requirements for coinage purposes on the part of the Occident, and probably also to a proportionately plentiful output.

Bar Silver Prices and Shanghai Quotations.

The price of bar silver per standard ounce in pence, as quoted on the London market, showed the following fluctuations during recent years:

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
Highest	33 7/16	36	33 11/16	37⅜	43⅜	89½	79⅛
Lowest	31 1/16	31½	30	30⅛	30⅜	38⅜	47⅛
Range	2⅜	4½	3 11/16	7⅛	12⅞	50⅛	31⅛
Average	32⅛	34	31 15/16	34 7/16	36⅛	61½	57 1/61

Quotations for bar silver on the New York market during 1925 showed the following fluctuations:

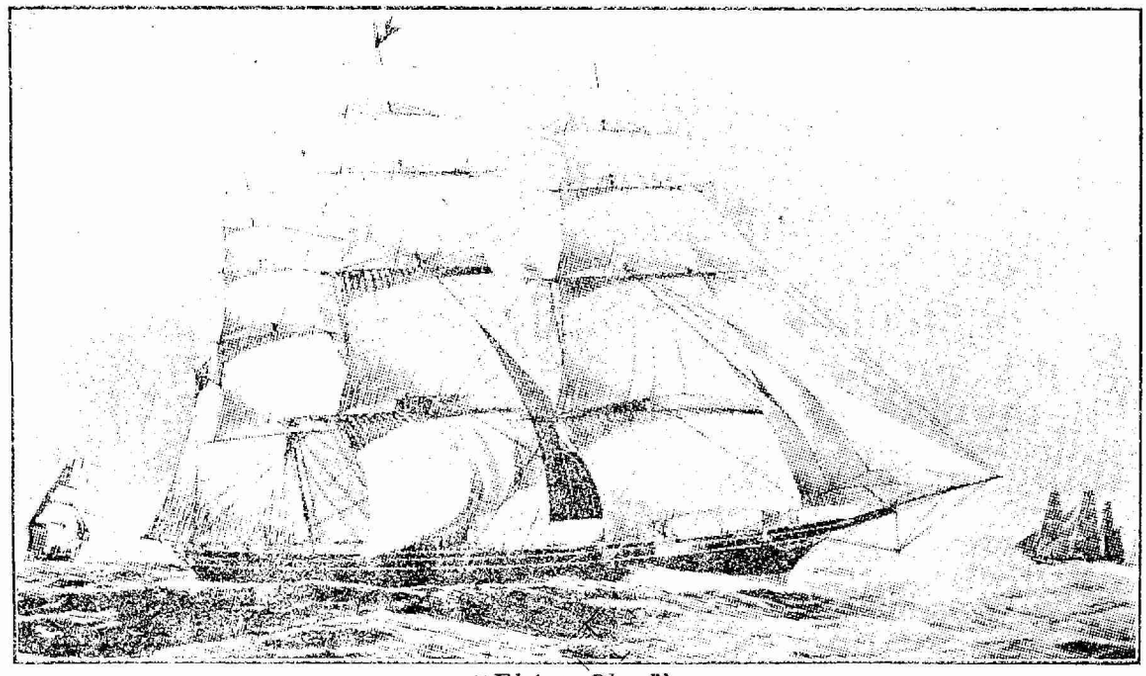
Highest price per fine ounce	72	cents
Lowest price per fine ounce	66⅞	„
Range of prices	5⅛	cents

The following figures indicate the average silver prices per ounce fine, as quoted on the New York market during the past few years:

1924	$0.679
1923	0.653
1922	0.679
1921	0.631
1920	0.019
1919	1.121

(*Continued on page 322*)

COMMERCIAL SAVINGS INVESTMENT



"Flying Cloud"

Amoy

Famous in the early "Clipper" days for its tea trade this Port was among the foremost in promoting trade between China and the West. Today The American Oriental Bank of Fukien—through its branch office in Amoy—takes an active part in financing its various imports of rice from Saigon, sugar from Java, piece-goods from Japan and England, and flour and sundries from America. Through that same affiliated Bank we are able to offer our clients efficient and reliable banking service for their Amoy business.

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"The Bank of Personal Service"

Affiliated Banks: Amoy, Foochow, Chungking

Head Office: SHANGHAI *Branch Office:* TIENTSIN

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(*Continued from page 320*)

The official quotations ruling at Shanghai during 1925 are indicated below as highest, lowest, semiannual and yearly averages:

	£	G$	Rps.	Frs.	Yen	Guild	Straits $	Hkg. $
Highest	3/3¼	79¼	215½	21	50¾	195½	72	77½
Lowest	3/0¼	72¾	202	13.60	58¼	180¾	77¼	73½
Average 1st half	3/1 1/16	74¼	205¾	14.40	54¼	184¾	76	74⅛
Average 2nd half	3/115/16	76⅜	208⅝	17.80	54⅜	190⅝	74½	76¼
Average for 1925	3/1½	75 7/16	207	16.10	54 9/16	187⅝	75¼	75

For the purpose of comparison the following figures, representing average official quotations for the previous year (1924), are added:

£	3/3 3/16
U. S. $	72. ⅜
France	14.32
Rupees	226½
Yen	56. ⅞

Movements of Bullion at Shanghai.

The following tables, compiled by the writer, indicate the imports of bar silver into Shanghai during 1925 and the preceding three years. The tables are meant to show the origin and employment of the bar silver brought to China.

a) *Imports of Bar Silver into Shanghai.*

Year	From U. S. A.	London	Re-shipments from India, Japan, Hongkong	Total
	bars	bars	bars	bars
1925	43,000	12,000	8,100	63,100
1924	31,800	10,600	2,300	44,700
1923	50,200	14,800	6,400	71,400
1922	23,100	17,500	200	40,800
Total	148,100	54,900	17,000	220,000

Each bar of silver weighs on an average 1,050 ounces troy and is valued, in round figures, at 1,000 Shanghai taels The total of 220,000 bars, imported into Shanghai in the course of the last few years, can be divided into the following sources of origin:

Import from U. S. A.	67%
„ „ London	25 „
Trans-shipments from other places	8 „
Total	100 „

The analysis proves that two-thirds of China's direct imports of bar silver originate in U. S. A., while England's share is one-quarter of the total.

b) *Exports of Bar Silver from Shanghai.*

Year	Mints at Nanking and Hangchow	Other provincial Mints	Re-shipments to India, London	Total
	bars	bars	bars	bars
1925	38,000	3,300	900	42,200
1924	8,900	1,400	1,900	12,200
1923	48,800	1,400	1,900	52,100
1922	12,600	4,800	2,000	19,400
Total	108,300	10,900	6,700	125,900

Disregarding the carry-overs (which probably compensate each other) it would appear that during the four years under review, out of the total of

220,000 bars imported into Shanghai
125,900 bars were exported, and that consequently

94,100 bars were turned into sycee locally.

Expressed in percentages the following picture, regarding destination of Shanghai's bar silver imports, presents itself:

Bar silver used for coinage purposes	54%
Melted in Shanghai into currency taels	43 „
Re-shipped abroad	3 „
Total	100%

Closely connected with the export of bar silver are the movements of sycee to and from Shanghai. During the year 1925 the total amount of sycee imported was valued at Shanghai taels 700,000. If it is considered that the larger part of these imports consisted of subsidiary silver coins for conversion into sycee, it will be seen that the imports of sycee during the year under review were of minor importance.

On the other hand there were considerable exports of sycee from Shanghai the bulk of which was destined for coinage purposes. The total of these exports amounts to Taels 28,980,000, out of which Taels 27,000,000 are estimated to have been used for minting purposes. The destination of sycee shipped from Shanghai during 1925 may be tabulated as follows:

To Hangchow	Taels 13,210,000
„ Nanking	8,550,000
„ Hankow	4,600,000
„ Foochow	1,000,000
„ Amoy	520,000
„ Changsha	200,000
„ Kiukiang	250,000
„ Antung	450,000
„ Tsingtao	100,000
„ Swatow	100,000

Finally comes the discussion of the movements of dollars from and to Shanghai in the course of 1925. Imports consist to a large extent of dollars minted at Hangchow, Nanking and Wuchang, the output of the latter's production being shipped from Hankow. The remainder is shipped from other ports in payment of produce purchased at Shanghai.

Total arrivals of minted dollars at Shanghai during 1925 amounted to $93,690,000, namely:

1st quarter	$ 16,650,000
2nd „	„ 19,880,000
3rd „	„ 29,950,000
4th „	„ 27,210,000
	$ 93,690,000

With regard to the source of origin the succeeding statement will give particulars.

Imported from	
Hangchow	$55,300,000
Nanking	20,110,000
Hankow	5,500,000
Other river ports	3,480,000
Tungchow	1,200,000
Tientsin	4,750,000
Hongkong	500,000
Tsingtao	600,000
Ningpo	450,000
Wenchow	300,000
Kashing	400,000
Soochow	550,000
Wusih	550,000
	$93,690,000

On the other hand, Shanghai during 1925 exported the following quantites of minted dollars, principally to the silk and cotton districts. The total amounts to dollars 61,100,000.

1st quarter	$ 9,500,000
2nd „	19,850,000
3rd „	10,900,000
4th „	20,850,000
	$61,100,000

The following items indicate the destination of dollars shipped from Shanghai:

To Tsingtao	$ 7,100,000
„ Tientsin	9,500,900
„ Chefoo	1 850,000
„ Wusih and cocoon districts	11,700,000
„ Tungchow	7,100,000
„ Chinkiang	3,000 000
„ Wuhu	1,750,000
„ Other river ports	2,750,000
„ Amoy	2,800,000
„ Swatow	3,600,000
„ Hongkong	700,000
„ Vladivostok	300,000
„ Soochow	4,100,000
„ Ningpo	1,000,000
„ Manchuria	2,700,000
„ Sundries	1,150,000
	$ 61.100,000

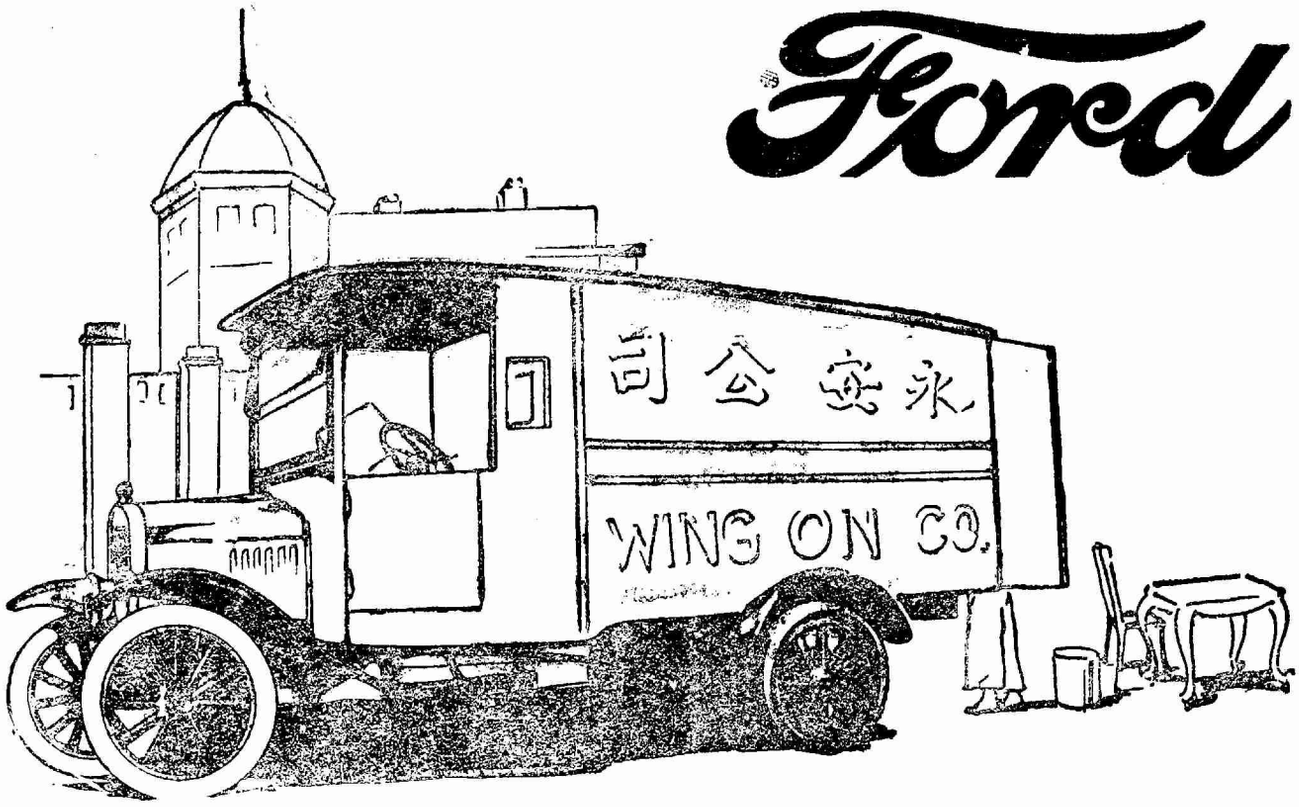
Specie Movement Abroad.

The movements of bullion to and from Great Britain and also the United States of America shows its influence on Chinese exchange either direct (silver imports into China) or indirect (cross-rates). Therefore the principal items are quoted here:

(a) Movements of Gold to and from U.S.A.

Year	Imports, value	Exports, value
1925	$127,960,000	$262,885,000

Ford



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1924	319,370,000	61,542,000
1923	322,716,000	28,643,000
1922	275,180,000	36,875,000
1921	691,248,000	23,891,000
1920	417,068,000	322,091,000
1919	76,534,000	368.185,000

(b) Movements of Silver to and from U. S. A.

Year	Imports, value	Exports, value
1925.....	$64,254,000	$ 96,059,000
1924.....	73,945,000	109,891,000
1923.....	74,454,000	72,469,000
1922.....	70,807,000	62,807,000
1921.....	63,243,000	51,575,000
1920.....	88,060,000	113,616,000
1919.....	89,410,000	239,021,000

Shipments of bar silver from the United States to China and Hongkong during 1925, expressed in troy ounces were.

To China.....	40,995,844 ounces
„ Hongkong.....	1,710,364 „

(c) Movements of Gold to and from Great Britain.

	Imports	Exports
1925.....	£41,490,000	£49,541,000

(d) Movements of Silver to and from Great Britain.

	Imports	Exports
1925.....	£10,074,000	£11,820,000
1924.....	£13,864,000	£12,409,000

Movements of Bar Silver

The following table indicates the actual arrivals in and shipments from Shanghai of bar silver during the first six months of 1926:

Arrivals of Bar Silver at Shanghai

From	U.S.A.	London	Japan	India	Hong-kong	Total bars
January.....	8,728	5,339	—			
February.....	3,969	2,000	131			
March	6,410	3,089	393			
April	3,794	—	60			
May.....	8,089	—	147			
June.....	5,207	—	57			
1st half 1926.....	36,197	10,419	788			47,404
1st half 1925.....	17,253	3,007	459	7,380	236	28,335
1st half 1924.....	21,175	6,086	—	702	—	27,963
1st half 1923.....	21,294	6,668		2,022	1,958	31,942

Shipment of Bar Silver From Shanghai

	Nanking	Hangchow	Foochow	Yunnan	Bombay	London	Sundries	Total bars
January....	3,385	2,357	226	100	—	—	—	
February...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
April.....	1,093	—	—	—	150	—	—	
May.....	3,545	2,204	—	—	—	—	—	
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1st half 1926	8,023	4,561	226	100	150	—	—	13,060
1st half 1925	244	9,642	65	—	887	—	11	10,849
1st half 1924	4,286	4.207	296	210	1,457	323	716	11,395
1st half 1923....	10,508	11,000	—	608	1,135	—	—	23,251

The average weight of a bar is 1,050 ounces troy, and the average value about 1,000 Shanghai taels.

Mr. Paul E. Gleichauf, recently acting manager for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Japan and now temporarily in charge of the company's interests in Shanghai, has received instructions to proceed to Wellington, New Zealand on the return to Shanghai of the regular manager of that office. Mr. and Mrs. Gleichanf have spent the last two years in Java, Japan and China. where Mr. Gleichauf has been relieving Goodyear representatives during their home leaves. They expect now to proceed to New Realand during the autumn and after a few months there to return to their home in Akron, Ohio, where Mr. Gleichauf is in the foreign sales department of his company.

The Many Uses of Chinese Bamboo

The following list of uses for Chinese bamboo, appeared in a recent issue of the *Chinese Economic Bulletin:*

Arrows
Awnings
Baby's pushcart
Barrow
Baskets, food
shopping
sewing
poultry
waste
toy
Beaters, criminal
Beds
Blinds, window
Bolts
Books, covers
Bookcases
Bottles
Boxes, food
cigarette
clothes
incense
money
paint
Bows, military
cotton
for mule litters
Bridges
Brooms
Li Chu Pa
Fifes
Fishmet
Flails
Floats for fishing
Flower pots
Flooring
Flutes
Foot rules
Forms for bean meal in oil press
Frames, house
holding copy books
plants
procession figures
Korean headdress
lantern
silk worm
threshing
umbrella and fan
weaving
Fret-work
Fruit picker
Fuel
Garments, summer
Gate springs
Girdles
Grain (seed)
Graters
God (freak shoot)
Hairpins
Hampers
Handles, implement
Hoe
digging fork
pulp mallet
spade
umbrella
rake
Hats, rain
sun
military
Hedges
Hinges, thongs
Hoops, bucket
tub
Houses, shacks
pavilions
homes
exhibition shcd
Jugs
Knives
Ladders
Ladles
Lamps, oil
Laths
Lattices
Lotteries
Lumber, raw poles
Brushes
Buckets
Cable
Carriages
Cages, bird
Castenets
Chairs household
sedan
Checks
Chopsticks
Cigarette holders
Clothes rack
Combs
Cooking vessels
Couches
Cow-bells
Cups, drinking
on water wheels
Curtains
Dam, fishing
Desk
Divining rod
Dredge, fishing
Dust "pan"
Fans
Fences,
Hsi Yen Pa
Lao Hu Pa
playing care
sacrificial
stencil for mimeograph
rouge covered for face
Parts, crude machinery
Pens
Pen-holders
Pins
Pillows, summer
Pipes, drain
gas
opium
organ
stems
tobacco
Water
Posts, fence
Poles, carrying
clothes
boat
fishing
flag
tent
telegraph
vaulting
Poison, leaf hairs
Probes
Probs, clothes line
tree limb
Pulp
Rain coats (leaves)
Rain spouts (roof drains)
Rafts
Rattle, watchman's
Rope, and string
Sail stays
Sandals
Shavings, caulk boats
stuff pillows
„ mattresses
Scaffolding
Scoops
Screens
Shield
Shoes
Shoots for eating
Shovels
Sieves
Splints
Spades
Spears
Spoons
Stoools
Sticks, joss
walking
Tables
Tablets, paper holders
records
Tags

(Continued on page 326)

Taste—that's what settles any cigarette argument once and for all. For taste is the real proof of tobacco quality

Chesterfield

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CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
HONGKONG	TOKIO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA

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News from South China

Kuomintang explanation for the lull on the Hunan "front" is that the commanders in Hunan are awaiting the arrival at Changsha of General Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang Chief. From Changsha, General Chiang is expected to direct the entire campaign. According to Kuomintang reports, arms and munitions recently imported from Russia are being rushed to Hunan, and the trains of the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad on August 9 and 10 were mostly given over to war supply transportation.

Upon the decision of the Kuomintang to openly cast its lot with the Workers Delegate Conference at Canton in the dispute between the so-called "Reds" and "anti-Reds" for supremacy in the control of the labor unions, the Central Labor Union ("anti-Reds") has since August 9 been silent. The ruffians engaged from the districts around Canton to assist in the "war" against the "Reds" have been advised to return to their homes. No less than seven leaders identified with the Central Labor Union have been arrested since the 19th, and it is most likely that a number of others will soon be taken into Kuominfang custody, unless they escape to Hongkong.

The Kuomintang has been forced into siding with the "Reds," or the Communists Section of the Kuomintang Party, by a threat of the Kuomintang Workers Delegate Conference to call out its 170,000 members in order to petition the Kuomintang authorities to relieve them from being encroached upon by members of the Central Labor Union. As the walk-out of 170,000 men would mean a general strike, the Kuomintang is desirous of preventing this and its decision to openly fall in with the Conference has become imperative.

Merchants in Canton City have held a number of informal conferences through their guild representatives lately. They are greatly alarmed by the proposal of the Kuomintang to issue another series of war notes of $2,000,000. Notwithstanding denials, the value of treasury notes, war bonds, war notes, and Kuomintang Central Bank notes is not being appreciated. Kuomintang agencies throughout Kwangtung are forcing local inhabitants to accept the paper money.

One Chang Ling-yung, of Swatow, has been ordered arrested by the Kuomintang. Mr. Chang has been accused of comparing the Soviets to a swine-herd and Chinese as a hog and expressed the view that the swine-herd was trying to feed the hog ultimately for the benefit of the butchery.

Merchants whose firms are located along Hah Kau Po, western section of Canton City, the last few days have been demonstrating against the Kuomintang reclamation project in which some 130 buildings are to be razed in order to widen the roads. It appears that the merchants and property owners are not against the measure of giving up part of their lands for public improvement and reconstructing their premises to the requirement of new regulations so much as the uncertainty as to when the Kuomintang is to make the road after the buildings are partly torn down. The merchants in protest are complaining that more than ten months have passed since the Sup Pat Po Street buildings were torn down and the Kuomintang have not yet taken any steps to improve the property there.

The Canton Police has issued a warning to the public that the canvass for sale of Kuomintang war bonds now in progress in Canton is intended only for inducing every person approached to take one of more bonds but is not intended to be compulsory, persons unwilling to subscribe

(*Continued from page 324*)

Manikins for the tailor
Mahjongg tiles
manure, dry
liquid
Masts
Mats
Medicine
Oarlocks
Ornaments
Paper, writing
wrapping
water-proof
firecracker
Tubes, blowing fuel
raising brine
Tubs
Vases
Violin heads
Tallies
Tokens
Torches
Thatch
Toys
Traps, cricket
crab
fish
Shrimp
Trays, carrying
drying
Teapots
Tea caddies
Whetstones
Wrappers for articles (leaves)
Wardrobes and cupboards
Yokes for cattle

Total: 208.

to them not being liable to punishment. Information has reached the Police that some uniformed men have used threats to force persons to take over bonds which they have for sale. Military men with bonds for sale do not cease tormenting persous until 20 cents or more is given them to leave him in peace.

On the other hand, it is said, some lower class of officials and school teachers employed by the Kuomintang would be made very hard, unless they may use their Kuomintang badges or uniforms as an aid to the sale of these bonds given them in the form of part payment of wages and salary.

The Kuomintang in Canton is so anxious for the person of Mr. Chu Chuck-man, one time a leader of this party, that it has offered a reward of $30,000, even if Mr. Chu is brought to Canton dead. Mr. Chu is being accused of responsiblity for the assassination of the late Mr. Liao Chung-hoi another Kuomintang leader.

The Kuomintang in Kwangsi is asking that the districts near Hopo and Yungshan, within Kwangtung Province but near Kwangsi, be ceded over to Kwangsi. The Kuomintang will further consider this before making a decision on the application.

As a means of bandit suppression and to prevent espionage on the part of "anti-Reds," who are said to be very active in the Eastern Districts the number of detectives along the Chinese Section of the Canton-Kowloon Railroad will be increased, according to instruction from the Kuomintang.

The Canton Strike Committee, the organ enforcing the anti-British boycott in Canton, is considering the advisability of strengthening its pickets from 3,000 to 5,000 and increasing the pay of pickets from 30 to 50 cents a day, besides board and lodgings. "Anti-Red" reports, however, suggest that the Strike Committee requires no more pickets, but in order to enable the Kuomintang Workers Delegate Conference, said to be "Red," to arm its pickets, it is necessary to be in the Strike Committee uniform, as no other union pickets may now arm themselves, according to a recent military order.

Turning from the view of publication advance in Shanghai, as expemplified in the Commercial Press 30th anniversary one cannot look into the sad plight of the publishers in Canton without questioning the wisdom of Kuomintang encouragement to workers domination of industry here.

In Canton today, with the exception of the *Canton Gazette* printed in English, the *Min Kuo Jih Pao* and the *Kuo Min Sen Wen*, all subsidized Kuomintang organs, no newspaper independent of the Kuomintang or the larger labor unions is able to appear; and nearly all large printing offices have had to operate at a loss or to close down on account of labor demands and difficulties.

All Canton newspapers other than those of the Kuomintang had to shut down on July 24, following the demands of the printing staffs of the *Yin Chiang Pao* that the paper should publish an apology for having adversely commented on a labor action and of those of the *Seventy-two Guilds Commercial Journal* for a minimun wage of $30 monthly to compositors and $25, to the printers. The Canton Press Association, representing the leading local dailies in Canton, upon appeal from the foregoing journals, had decided that editorial policy should be directed by the editing room only and that no compositor or printer would be permitted to interfere with "copy" prepared by the editorial staff. Nearly three weeks had passed without any sign of yielding on the part of the printers and compositors regarding wages and question of editorial control, and as this is written, Canton was still newspaperless, as far as non-partisan press was concerned.

In addition to interference from the printing room, Canton publishers, were they able to renew publications of their newspapers, would also have to contend with their news "boys," who some time ago decided to "boycott" all newspapers from street sales unless their publishers would limit their wholesale price to two cents each. As soon as the printers had discovered that the news "boys" were coming to their aid, they put up extra demands, asking that for every 16 copies of newspapers sold, one should be entered as a bonus to the Printers Union for educational purpose from the publishers.

When the publishers early in August were willing to raise the wages to printers and compositors to the minimum of $25 all round monthly, on condition that the latter would withdraw all other demands, the printers and compositors accepted the minimum wage offer but insisted that every newspaper should be fined $400. later reduced to $200, for having suspended publication to the detriment of the

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employes and the Kuomintang, the war *communiques* and other propaganda matters of which have been denied channels of publicity.

Directly or partly so at least 6,000 persons, including journalists, advertising and circulation agents, news "boys," and printers were affected on July 24, when regular salary in all departments of a newspaper was to stop and accounts, to be settled as early as possible.

Printers and compositors in other shops than newspaper plants in Canton have also made demands on their proprietors for higher wages; and some of the latter have decided to close down as soon as their present contracts are off their hands. Large orders for printing in Canton have already been transferred to Shanghai.

Up to August 10 the printers and compositors in Canton were still occupying the premises of newspapers and, upon advice of the Kuomintang Workers Delegate Conference, threaten not to vacate and surrender the plants to their rightful owners until each worker effected would be paid two months' wage in lieu of advance notice of discharge.

The Canton publishers of newspapers today have to either pay every former employe off with two months wages or to allow their plants remain in the hands of labor unions.

Latest development to be expected in these few days would probably be that a few of the newspapers in Canton, indifferent to politics, would allow themselves to be taken over by the printers and compositors in order to preserve the plants intact and republish as temporary Kuomintang and labor union organs.

H. W.

Canton, August 10, 1926.

The Resignation of Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs

Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu Province and Director of Foreign Affairs for the Shanghai-Woosung Port Development Bureau, has resigned, according to notification which he tendered local city and provincial officials last week. Mr. Hsu gives as reason for his resignation, poor health and in addition states that he has been unable to obtain funds for the upkeep of his office and the payment of subordinates. Dr. V. K. Ting, mayor of the special Shanghai district is attempting to induce Mr. Hsu to continue in office, but Mr. Hsu has stated his definite determination to retire.

Mr. Hsu Yuan

Mr. Hsu is a graduate of the University of Nanking and has served in several posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He served as foreign commissioner at Kaifeng prior to his appointment at Shanghai, in 1920. Following the defeat of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang and General Ho Feng-lin at Shanghai in 1924, Mr. Hsu resigned and was succeeded for a time by S. K. Chen, but in 1925 following the May 30 troubles, he was induced to return to the post. He has received numerous decorations and once was scheduled for a foreign appointment by the Peking Government.

An effort is being made by Mr. Hsu's friends to induce him to reconsider his decision to resign, according to information received from Nanking where Mr. Hsu is holding a conference with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, tupan of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

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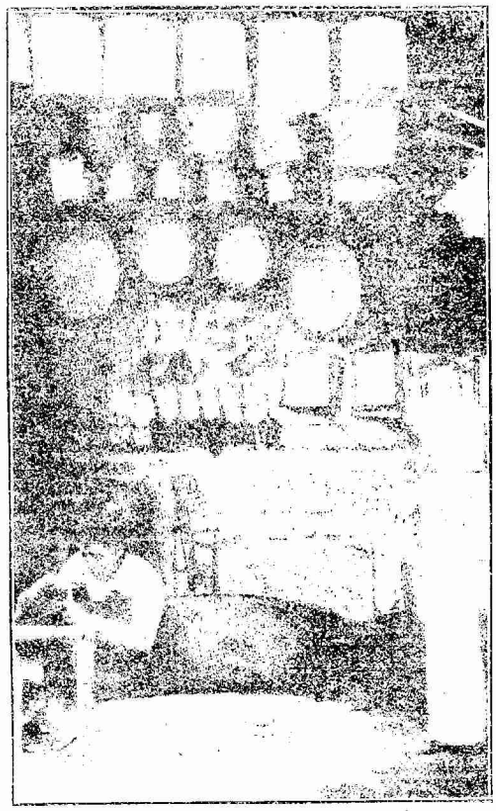

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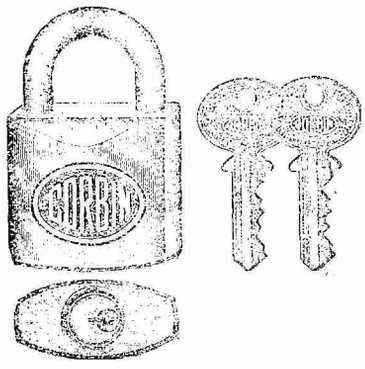

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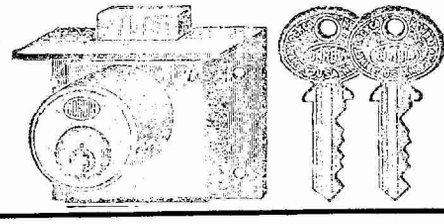

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Men and Events

Sze Siao-ming, Charge d' Affairs for China in Peru, has returned to China on leave.

Sir Sidney Barton, British Consul-General at Shanghai, has departed for Weihaiwei on vacation.

Mrs. George E. Sokolsky, wife of Geo. E. Sokolsky of Shanghai is spending the summer at Unzen, Japan.

Cecil B. Gardner of the Shanghai office of the Standard Oil Company, departed last Sunday for a trip to the United States.

A. P. Finch of the editorial staff of the *Shanghai Times* who has been in Japan on vacation, returned to Shanghai this week.

Several additional contributions have been received by Community Church, Shanghai to the Fearn Memorial Fund, the total sum now amounting to $1,670.

Alfred Kohlberg of Alfred Kohlberg and Company, New York, importers of silks, laces and linens, arrived in Shanghai a few days ago on business. He is staying at the American Club.

Major A. E. Wearne who has had charge of *Reuters Service* in Peking for several years, has been transferred to Australia where he will be general representative of *Reuters* in that country.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japan has appropriated the sum of Yen 600,000 for use in a three-year campaign to advertise Japanese green tea in the American and Russian markets.

The old Olympic Theater on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, which is now being remodeled, will be known as "The Embassy" when opened early this autumn. Francis Berndt is the architect.

Wen Shih-tsun, or S. T. Wen, for many years commissioner of foreign affairs at Nanking, is now residing in Japan where he is serving as diplomatic representative for the Allied Chihli-Fengtien forces.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crump Enders, author of several books dealing with China, departed for the United States last Sunday. Mrs. Enders is planning to deliver a series of lectures on China while in the United States.

F. E. Vincent has been appointed manager for China of the American Foreign Insurance Association. Mr. Vincent has been connnected with the Association since its formation and since the departure of H. A. Wiley, has been acting manager.

Prof. Roswell S. Britton of the Journalism Department of Yen Ching University at Peking is visiting in Shanghai for a few days prior to the reopening of the University in September. Prof. Britton is a brother of T. C. Britton of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation.

Among the Chinese students on the President McKinley for the United States last Sunday, was Miss Ruth Tong, daughter of Hollington K. Tong, contributing editor to the *China Weekly Review*. Miss Tong will enter Oberlin College, Ohio and will specialize in music and arts.

Glenn Babb, for several years connected with the *Japan Advertiser* and correspondent for the *Associated Press* in Tokyo, has returned to the Orient to become correspondent for the *Associated Press* in Peking. He will relieve Walter Whiffin who is returning to the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Steen of Shanghai who accompanied Capt. and Mrs. Robert Dollar as far as Manila, have returned to Shanghai. Capt. and Mrs. Dollar, after a visit in Manila will proceed around the world and back to San Francisco on one of the Dollar Company's round-the-world steamers.

A party of approximiately 200 Chinese students from Tsing Hua College, Peking and other educational institutions, sailed on Sunday, Aug. 22 on the President McKinley for the United States where the young men and women will enter various educational institutions in the United States this autumn.

N. T. Yang, who has been chief secretary of the Shanghai Bureau of Foreign Affairs for several years, has been appointed acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, the appointment having been made by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Mr. Yang will also serve as Superintendent of Customs at Nanking.

According to a recent report from Peking the Cabinet has in contemplation the institution of an inheritance tax, regulations for which are shortly to be announced. According to the scheme all inheritances above $500 are to be taxed, the rate to increase progressively where estates amount to $1,000 and over.

Judge Milton D. Purdy, accompanied by other members of the U. S. Court for China, including Leonard G. Husar,

district attorney; Thurston Porter, court stenographer and Miss S. Tuttlewell, secretary to the Judge, will proceed to Tientsin on September 8 for the purpose of holding a session of the U. S. Court in that city.

J. W. Moore, installation manager of the Asiatic Petrolium Company who was captured by Hunan bandits near Changsha some time ago is still being held, according to latest reports from that section. The report states that the military authorities at Changsha have sent a force in an attempt to round up the bandits.

Commander F. Simonpietri who has had charge of the U. S. Navy Purchasing Office in Shanghai for the past two years, has been transferred to New York and will depart from Shanghai on September 5. Com. Simonpeitri's place will be taken by Com. J. H. Merriam of Washington, D. C., who arrived in Shanghai several days ago.

Lee E. Owlell, vice-president of the National City Company of New York, who was in Shanghai several months ago investigating conditions for his company which is a subsidiary of the National City Bank of New York, has now concluded his work in the Far East and sailed last week from Yokohama for the United States.

Practically 10,000, laborers in Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai were on strike last week, the nominal reason for the strike being the alleged murder of a Chinese hawker named Chen Ah-dong on one of the Japanese ships in the Shanghai harbor. Sailors on the ship claim the hawker was killed while in the act of stealing a watch from a sailor.

Thomas Steep, special correspondent with the Carmi Thompson investigating commission in the Philippine Islands has been appointed permanent Far Eastern correspondent for the New York *Herald Tribune* and will be stationed in Peking. Mr. and Mrs. Steep were in Shanghai several weeks ago when the Thompson party passed through this city on its way to Manila.

Buron Schwartz, editor of the *Hankow Herald* has filed suit for libel, alleging damages to the amount of $50 against Albert H. Stone, editor of the *Kuling Bulletin*. Mr. Schwartz in his complaint alleges that the editor of Kuling paper printed a review of a book of poems, claiming the book was written by Schwartz, which statement the editor of the Hankow paper claims to be inaccurate.

Capt. T. J. Betts of the American Legation who was captured by bandits in Yunnan Province last May while on a walking trip from Yunnanfu to Peking, has received a check for Mex. $1,000 from Gen. Tang Chi-yao, tupan of Yunnan Province, according to report in one of the North-China papers. Capt. Betts lost all of his personal belongings and was held prisoner by the bandits for several hours.

Prof. Josef W. Hall of the University of Washington at Seattle, formerly a newspaper correspondent in Peking, is expected shortly in Shanghai on a tour of inspection. Prof. Hall arrived in Yokohama last week and after a few days there will proceed to China and India. Prof. Hall, who formerly wrote under the name of "Upton Close," is the author of a book on China entitled, "Land of the Laughing Buddha."

H. B. Longfellow, manager of the lumber department of the Robert Dollar Company and W. A. Adams, Shanghai agent for several insurance companies, have formed a partnership to be known as Longfellow and Adams to handle the agency for the Willys-Knight and Overland motor cars. Their office will be located temporarily in the Hongkong

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Political Developments for Week Ending August 25

The capture of the Nankow Pass, the Kuominchun stronghold to the northwest of Peking which has been held by the forces of the Christian General for many months and the immediate departure of Marshal Wu Pei-fu for the South, has caused a simultaneous shifting of the political center of gravity from the North to the Yangtsze Valley. The *Kuo Wen News Agency* reported that Marshal Wu had left an army of 150,000 men, of which force 100,000 were effectives, to look after his interests in the North while he was taking two crack divisions south with him for use in subjugating the Kuomintang which has been thrusting a spear head into Marshal Wu's Central China domain in the vicinity of Hankow, the so-called Pittsburgh of Asia.

Several months ago Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang forces at Canton announced that he expected shortly to have control of Shanghai and the Yangtsze Valley and at the recent commencement exercises of the Whampoa Cadet School he told the graduates that he hoped to distribute their next diplomas at Hankow. But the conquest of the Yangtsze Valley hasn't been so easy as all that, or after several months of fighting the Northern Expedition against Marshal Wu Pei-fu has progressed no further than Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan. This feat was accomplished by Gen. Tang Sun-tse, commander of the pro-Kuomintang forces in Hunan which after considerable fighting was able to oust the Pro-Wu Pei-fu factions from the provincial capital but not entirely from the province. As the situation stands today, Gen. Chiang has his headquarters in Changsha, or Hengchow, which is nearby, and the Northern forces have their base in Yochow, a strategic point located about midway between Changsha and Hankow. When Marshal Wu Pei-fu started south to take command of the Northern troops, he announced his expectation of defeating the Kuomintang in about a month and a half. And not only does Wu expect to drive the southerners out of Hunan, but he has also stated his expectation of pushing the campaign until he has eliminated the "bolsheviks" and "communists" from Canton and China generally.

The Attitude of Sun Chuan-fang

Marshal Wu's possibilities for success in his campaign against the Canton "reds" depends largely upon the attitude of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, commander-in-chief of the military forces in the so-called Five Southesstern Provinces, otherwise, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien. Undoubtedly Marshal Sun has been side-stepping the issue by playing to both sides and utilizing the interval by attempting to consolidate his position. The constant string of Kuomintang agents which have been traveling back and forth between Marshal Sun's Nanking yamen and Canton show that his affections have not been all on the side of his natural ally, Marshal Wu Pei-fu. The gist of the situation seems to have been the attempt on the part of the Cantonese to induce Marshal Sun to remain neutral while they pushed their campaign against Marshal Wu Pei-fu in Central China. However, Marshal Sun seems at last to have been forced to show his colors for on August 22 he ordered a mobilization of his forces and issued a declaration that he would defend the boundaries of his domain in Kiangsi Province. This declaration apparently was precipitated by an earlier announcement on the part of the Cantonese that they intended attacking Kiukiang, the Yangtsze River Port which controls the trade of Kiangsi province and communication along the Yangtsze. Marshal Sun has issued instructions to the Shanghai arsenal to put on night and shifts and all available river craft have has been dispatched to Kiukiang and to Hankow to help Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Marshal Sun has also commandered three of the China Merchant steamers, the Kiangyung, Kiangching for use as troop transports. In reply to a telegraphic inquiry from the *North China Daily Newe*, Shanghai, regarding Marshal Sun's intentions, he replied on Monday, August 23 to the following effect:

"I have all along aimed at preserving my territory and safeguarding my people. Owing to recent disturbances in Hunan, it is very much to be feared that the province of Kiangsi may be involved, thereby causing a breach of the peace. I am, therefore, obliged to send reinforcements to strengthen the defenses there; but if I am not attacked, I shall not attack anyone. This is my earnest policy from which I shall never deviate."

Elsewhere in the same issue of the paper from which the foregoing appeared, was a statement that Marshal Sun will be able to put 100,000 men in the field, but this statement like similar statements regarding military forces in China is open to question. Marshal Sun may claim to have 100,000 men in his Five Southeastern provinces, but just how many of these men would stick to him in a pinch is extremely questionable. The facts in the situation are that outside of a relatively small force of troops in Chekiang and Kiangsu which are directly under his control, the status of the troops in the other provinces are a questionable matter. If the fortunes of war should favor Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Southern leader, the chances are that both Fukien and Kiangsi provinces would switch to the Southern side without conscientious scruples. Likewise, the forces supposedly loyal to Sun in northern Kiangsi and in Anhwei, being previously attached to Chi Hsieh-yuan, a Wu Pei-fu man, probably would leave Sun if his fortunes changed for the worse.

The Cabinet Situation

Meanwhile, apparently by common consent, the militarists have decided to let the matter of a Central Government slide for the present. There have been rumors that Admiral Tu Shi-kwei, acting premier might resign in order to accept the tupanship of Fukien, but Marshal Wu apparently is urging him to remain since his resignation would precipitate a scramble for the place on the part of the supporters of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling. The two candidates for the place, in case Admiral Tu resigns, are Sun Pao-chi, a Wu supporter and Liang Shih-yi, a friend of Marshal Chang Tso-ling. There have also been rumors that Wellington Koo might resign on account of the failure of his $25,000,000 loan on the Customs security.

The Allied Success in the North

Despite the greatly heralded victories of the Allied troops in the North over the Kuominchun at Nankow and also at Kalgan, there is still considerable questioning of the victory over the Kuominchun in certain circles. The Kuomintang politicians in Canton have called the the retreat of their allies, the Kuominchun, a "victory" claiming that Wu Pei-fu, Chang Tso-ling and their ally, Gen. Chang Chung-chang lost 30,000 troops in the attack on Nankow and expended all of their large stores of ammunition. In addition they spent all of their money, the debacle of the *fengpao* or Fengtien paper currency, being pointed to as proof. Some of the Japanese papers, particularly the *Tokyo Asahi* questions the victory, pointing to the fact that the Kuominchun has merely retired, possibly to Shensi and Kansu, where it will continue to remain a menace.

Priest Killed and Briton Held by Bannits

According to news received in Hankow on August 17, Father Maiquez of the Franciscan Mission was murdered by bandits in Shensi a few days previously and in addition Mr. Moore, installation manager of the Asiatic Petrolium Company at Changsha, was still being held by bandits despite efforts to obtain his release by the British authorities and the local military officials.

The Shanghai Situation

With more than 10,000 laborers employed in Japanese cotton mills on strike, Shanghai apparently is faced again with a recurrence of labor troubles, somewhat similar to the situation of a year ago. The "cause" of the strike is given by the labor leaders as being in the nature of a protest against the alleged murder of a Chinese hawker, Lin Peh-hsui, the murder taking place on a Japanese ship in the Shanghai harbor. According to the Japanese report, the hawker was killed by a sailor as the hawker was attempting to steal a watch from a member of the crew on the ship. Several attempts to organize demonstrations in the Settlement were foiled by the Municipal Police by refusing paraders permission to enter the foreign areas.

Labor Troubles in Canton

That the Kuominchun, in its attempts to encourage labor organization as a political force in China, is having its own labor troubles is indicated in recent reports from the Southern Metropolis. According to report elsewhere in this issue there are now 6,000 printers and allied trade out on strike on account of economic and political questions and in addition to this there have been several pitched battes in Canton streets between different labor factions.

Rejection if Karakhan

The defeat of the Kuominchun and the withdrawal of the Christian General's forces from Kalgan, have been marked by a simultaneous cooling of Chinese affections for Ambassador Karakhan, Soviet representative in Peking. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs under pressure from Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling and possibly a few mild hints from the Powers, has sent two notes to Moscow asking that Karakhan be withdrawn from the Chinese capital. Aside from a hint that this might be interpreted as an "unfriendly" act, there has been no reply from Moscow to the Chinese notes.

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Peking, Aug. 20.—Kanya Morita, well known Japanese actor connected with the Imperial Theater in Tokyo, has arrived in Peking for the purpose of giving several joint performances with Mai Lang-fang, well known Chinese actor.

Peking, Aug. 20.—The Diplomatic Corps, at a meeting today, decided to instruct the Shanghai Consuls and Commercial attaches to cooperate in the work of the Price Valuation Committee which will meet in Shanghai shortly.

Hankow, Aug. 20.—The Kuomintang forces, reinforced by powerful units from Hunan launched a determined attack on the Northern forces in Hunan yesterday. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has established his headquarters in Changsha and is directing the forces.

Peking, Aug. 20.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu departed from his headquarters at Changhsintien for Hankow today.

Mukden, Aug. 20.—The private fortune of the proprieter of the Tien Ho Shen exchange shop in Mukden, who was executed recently for speculating in Fengtien notes, has been confiscated. The exchange has branches in Shanghai, Tientsin and Osaka and has 13 branches in Manchuria. The capital of the exchange was $2,000,000 and the profits recently are said to have reached $13,000.000.

Nanking, Aug. 20.—The Fifteenth regiment, which has been stationed at Nanking was transported to Hsiushui, Kiangsi, yesterday. Prior to the departure of the troops Gen. Hsia Hung-hsun gave them instructions not to permit an invasion of the province

Hankow, Aug. 20.—There has been no serious fighting recently except at Pinkiang where an indecisive engagement took place yesterday. Gen. Chao Heng-ti, who has returned to Yochow has held a conference with Generals Ho Yao-tsu, Wang Tu-ching, Ho Lung and Peng Hou-tsang and it has been decided to dispatch troops to Paoching with Hengchow as the ultimate destination.

Hankow, Aug. 20.—Gen. Chao Heng-ti's troops have now all been concentrated at Yochow. More than 300 men were killed in the fighting at Pinkiang yesterday, which apparently is the objective of the Kuomintang troops.

Peking, Aug. 21.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu, accompanied by Generals Chang Chi-huang and Po Chien-wu and his body guard, departed by two military trains for the south yesterday. He will first proceed to Chochow and then to Paotingfu. Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan will be in charge of Wu's troops in the north while Wu is in Hankow. Gen. Peng Chou-hsin will have charge of Wu's troops at Paotingfu. Wu now claims to have 160,000 troops mobilized with about 100,000 ready for the firing line. Marshal Wu expects to clean up the situation in the South and return to Paotingfu in about a month and a half.

Nanking, Aug. 21.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang issued a declaration today stating that since his arrival in Kiangsu he had tried to maintain the peace, but owing to the threatening movements of the "Bolshevik" troops at Canton against Marshal Sun's territory of Kiangsi, it had been necessary for him to mobilize his forces for the protection of Kiangsi. Despite the threats of the Kuomintang, Marshal Sun states that he has no intention of advancing beyond the borders of his province in case he is not attacked.

Shanghai, Aug. 21.—A grand exposition showing the products of the Chinese Republic has been proposed by a number of leading gentry of Kiangsu to Hsu Lan shu, industrial commissioner of Kiangsu. The officers of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shangai, Fu Siao-en, Chairman; Yuan Lu-tung, vice-chairman and Yu Ya-ching, former chairman have been asked to cooperate. It is proposed that the Exposition be held at Kiangwan and that the sum of $2,000,000 be appropriated for the expenses.

Peking, Aug. 21.—It was announced here toady that Marshal Wu Pei-fu will reach Hankow about August 27 and will immediately proceed to Yochow to assume supreme command of the attack on the Kuomintang now entrenched at Changsha the capital of Hunan. Marshal Wu will take with him in the Hunan campaign two brigades and two divisions.

Hankow, Aug. 21.—General Chiang Kai-shek, the Southern commander is still at Changsha directing the Northern Expedition. It is now reported that General Chiang is concentrating his troops for an attack on Kiukiang, this carrying the war into the territory of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu.

Hankow, Aug. 21.—The Chinese authorities here have demanded the suppression of a Kuomintang newspaper, the *Ta Hua Pao*, which is being published in the Japanese concession. The Japanese have not taken action owing to the absence of the Japanese Consul-General at Kuling, but the Chinese authorities have stopped circulation of the paper through the mails.

(*Continued on page 338*)

Who's Who in China

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek
(蔣介石字中正)

General Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang or Cantonese forces, is a native of the village of Feng-hwa in Chekiang Province where he was born in 1888. Little is known of his parentage except that his mother came of a family of tradesmen. His father died when he was two years old. In 1906 he was sent in company with forty other Chekiang youths to the Paoting military school where he made a considerable record as a student of infantry movements. The following year he was sent to Japan with a number of his fellows to study military science under Japanese instruction. He remained in Japan for four years.

When the revolution broke out in 1911, Chiang returned to China and became a commander in the 83rd brigade, a band of several thousand men said to have been recruited largely from loafers and riff-raff in Shanghai. His record with this aggregation is said to have been of no particular consequence. In the second revolution in 1913, he joined Sun Yat-sen and is said to have contributed a considerable sum to Sun's military coffers as a result of fortunate speculation during an exchange boom. In 1923 he was appointed head of the newly-organized Whampoa Cadet School and won a considerable reputation in connection with a fight with the Canton Volunteers. He next commanded a force against Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, the so-called conservative or reactionary Kuomintang leader. He then commanded successful expeditions along the East River late in 1924 and early in 1925. Following this he won added laurels by helping in the defeat of the Yunnanese and Kwangsi mercenaries which had been brought into Canton by Sun Yat-sen. On October 14, 1925 he stormed and captured the supposedly impregnable post at Weichow. Then he cleaned up Swatow and Chaochow and finally cleared Canton of opposition troops.

Gen. Chiang is supposed to be a sincere disciple of Dr. Sun's democratic ideals as included in the "Three People Principles," but little attention was paid to him from a national standpoint until he took control of things in Canton in approved military fashion little different from the way the militarists do it in other parts of China. He was assisted up to a certain point by the Soviet Russian advisers attached to the Whampoa Cadet School, but recently is reported to have "put the Russians in their places," and taken supreme control himself. As these lines are written he is leading a so-called Northern Expedition against Wu Pei-fu, proceeding northward through Hunan Province and has established his headquarters at the town of Hengchow near Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan.

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(Continued from page 337)

Lintung, Shensi, Aug. 21.—There are now 20,000 Kuominchun troops stationed inside the city walls of Sianfu, the capital of Shensi. These troops consist of two battallions under the command of Generals Li and Yang. The Allied troops which have been trying to dislodge the Kuominchun are under the command of Gen. Liu Chung-hua. In addition to the fighting in the vicinity of Sianfu, there is also serious fighting near Sanyan and Shanyang, both of which places are considered vital for Allied success.

Peking, Aug. 21.—At today's Cabinet meeting it was decided that the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty which will expire on September 1, next, should be renewed in a revised form and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been instructed to begin negotiations with the Japanese Government to that effect.

Peking, Aug. 22.—Following the departure of Marshal Wu Pei-fu for the South, Admiral Tu Hsi-kwei has sent a circular telegram to all of the provinces restating his desire to retire on the ground that the military situation in the North has been settled.

Changchun, Manchuria, Aug. 22.—One Japanese soldier was killed and two seriously injured by a band of thirty Chinese bandits near the bridge spanning the Hsinkaiho River, last night. The Japanese soldiers belonged to the Japanese garrison here and were reconnoitering along the South Manchuria Railway Line.

Tokyo, Aug. 22.—More than 200 scientists from Japan, America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, China, Netherlands, Sweden, Australia, Hawaii, Straits Settlements, The Philippines, Malay New Zealand and India will attend the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference which will open in Tokyo in October.

Peking, Aug. 22.—According to Chien, important associate of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, the matter of reforming the Cabinet will be left entirely to Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Hankow, Aug. 22.—Serious fighting is now proceeding along the front in Hunan, according to reports today. The Kuomintang troops claim to have advanced 30 li in the vicinity of Milo. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, southern commander, who has established his headquarters at Changsha, has given Gen. Tang Sun-tse, a free hand to conquer Hunan. All communication by steamer between Changsha and Hankow has been suspended.

Peking, Aug. 23.—According to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, one of the leaders in the anti-Kuominchun expedition, the Fengtien forces have decided to continue their drive against the Kuominchun at Suiyuan. Gen. Chang also states that the Fengtien militarists will not interfere with the Peking Government.

Chengtu, Szechuen, Aug. 23.—An abrupt change in the military situation in Szechuen has been brought about by the decision of all of the Anti-Wu Pei-fu militarists to combine under Liu Hsin-hua in a cooperative campaign with the Kuomintang against Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Delegates from the Canton Government have been active in the province working with this end in view.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.—It is reported that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has decided upon the following plan of campaign: Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting tupan of Chekiang will command the first line advancing into southern Kiangsi through Hsuanshialing; Gen. Hsia Hung-hsun, commander of the second line will advance to the boundary lines of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi via Kiukiang; Marshal Sun himself will command the third line advancing toward Hunan through Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi; Gen. Chow Feng-chi, commander of the fourth line will advance to the front through Chian; Gen Wang Pu, defense commissioner of southern Anhwei will command the fifty line advancing toward Pinhsiang through Yangchow.

Peking, Aug. 23.—Mr. Hori, Japanese Charge d'Affairs, today issued invitations to the Cabinet members and Chinese delegates to the Tariff Conference to attend a theatrical performance consisting of numbers by Morita the Japanese actor and Mei Lan-fang, famous Chinese actor.

Tsingtao, Aug. 23.—About 100 Chinese soldiers belonging to the Eithth Artillery Corps suddenly revolted and sacked the residence of their commander and escaped with guns, munitions, jewelry, money and other articles. During the raid the soldiers seriously assaulted two Japanese who were inmates of the house.

Mukden, Aug. 23.—Owing to the impossibility of Chinese or Japanese merchants being able to transact business in Manchuria owing to Marshal Chang Tso-ling's drastic order closing the exchange shops, the local Japanese chamber of commerce has made strong representations to the Japanese Government on the subject, demanding that something be done to relieve the situation.

Peking, Aug. 24.—According to report, General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Marshal Chang Tso-ling is to be appointed tupan of Chihli Province with Gen. Han Li-chung as civil governor.

Peking, Aug. 24.—Owing to the critical situation existing in Hunan, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has cut short his stay in Paotingfu and departed immediately for Hankow, hoping to reach there by Aug. 25.

Peking, Aug. 24.—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang has ordered all food supplies captured from from the Kuominchun at Kalgan distributed to the famine sufferers at Nankow.

Hongkong, Aug. 24.—It is reported here that Gen. Chen Chiung-ming conservative member of the Kuomintang and former antagonist of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has decided to raise "anti-bolshevist" force to the south of the East River and attack Gen. Chiang Kai-shek from the rear. A lieutenant of General Chen who was recruiting troops at Hailofeng was arrested and shot by the Southern troops.

Hongkong, Aug. 24.—Martial law has been declared at Swatow all mail and telegrams are being censored. Telegrams have been received from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek stating that the Southern troops are now attacking all along the front in the vicinity of Pingsiang.

Kiukiang, Kiangsi, Aug. 24.—A regiment of Sun Chuan-fang's troops under the command of Gen. Hsia Hung-hsun passed through Kiukiang today enroute for Shushui.

Shanghai, Aug. 24.—It is reported on good authority that the agreement for the rendition of the Mixed Court has been signed by the British and Japanese Consul-General next be signed by the Chinese representative, after which it will be submitted to the other foreign consule, for their signatures.

Peking, Aug. 24.—It is understood that France has agreed to the Chinese proposal to hold a Goods Valuation Conference in Shanghai and that the other Powers will also agree shortly.

Canton, Aug. 24.—More than 40,000 persons attended a celebration on the Eastern Drill Grounds here today in support of the Northern Expedition. Following the celebration they paraded through the streets and at night there was a lantern parade and fireworks show. Further demonstrations in support of the Anti-Hongkong strike will be held during the coming week.

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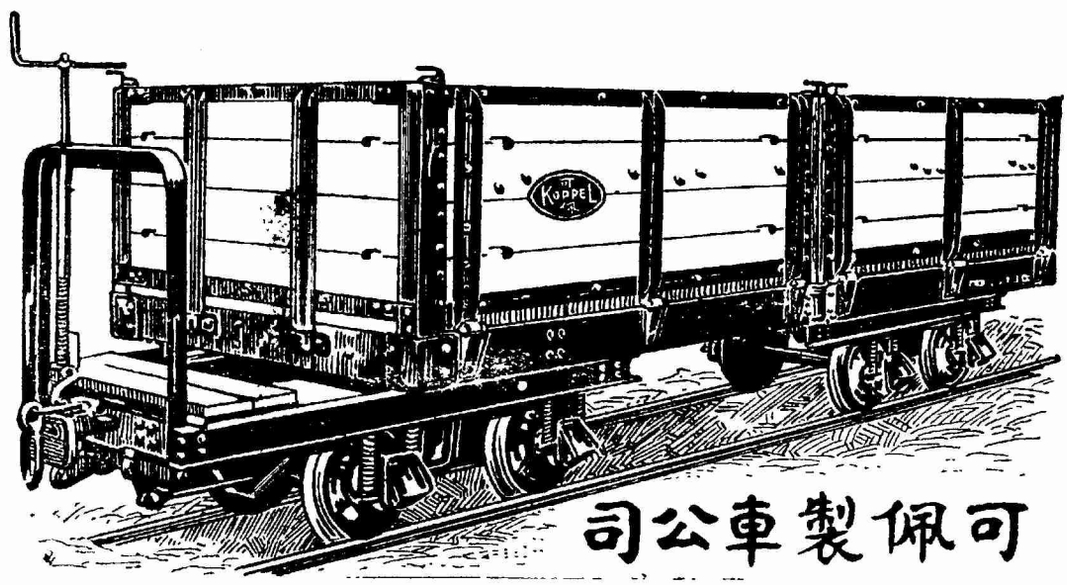

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 17—Soviet labor unions remit more funds to British Miners federation, total amount since beginning of strike now being 4,917,000 roubles——Report that U. S. Secretary of State, Kellogg planned resignation officially denied——British Federation of Master Cotton spinners decide upon basic prices eliminating "cheap sellers"——Reginald R. Lock, British subject illegally arrested and detained by Tsingtao authorities, released and apology demanded——Allegations made at Peking that Feng Yu-hsiang had signed secret treaty with Soviet Russia, leads to official protest on part of Peking Government.

August 18—Paris publishes dispatch alleging French, Belgian and other Continental iron and steel interests contemplating pool or combine for purpose preventing American competition——Otto Heinsohn, German resident Foochow jailed by Chinese authorities on grounds that head of firm employing Heinsohn involved in arms transaction——U. S. authorities disarm 150 Mexicans on American border, alleging they are part of revolutionary force——British Miners delegates ask reopening of peace negotiations.

August 19—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang announces that all "red" propagandists will be kept out of Kiangsu Province ——Peking Allied forces state Kalgan next objective following capture of Nankow——Shanghai Municipal report states 288 injured and ten killed in traffic accidents in month of July——Serious forest fire menaces famous giant redwood trees in California——Churchill reviewiug British coal dispute expresses hope for lasting honorable settlement but discourages any hope for tax reduction even though strike settled.

August 20—British miners conference breaks down, both sides refusing to yield on questions of length of employment——Nineteen persons killed in German railway, wreck——Coolidge and Kellow listen for European reaction on Kellogg's speech on subject of arms reduction ——Chang Tso-ling orders execution of five exchange shop proprietors on grounds of responsiblility for fluctuation of paper currency——Catholic Archbishop of Mexico requests Mexican president to intervene in Church-Government controversy.

August 21—Rebels stage revolution in Nicaragua——Mexican president answers Archbishops communication by declaring his intentions to observe constitutional regulations—— Rear Admiral Moffett of U. S. Navy announces plan for expending G.$12,000,000 for airplane development in coming year, 24 private firms asked for construcion bids for new planes——British press supports Kellogg's arms proposal declaring if Geneva conference fails American may call new arms conference.

August 22—Wu Pei-fu states expection cleaning "reds" out of Hunan in month and half——Japan asks additional expenditure 10,000,000 yen for compulsory educat on on account of franchise extension——Catholic Church officials in Mexico announce intentions to work for amendent of anti-religious laws——Hongkong and Shanghai Bank opens new building for Tientsin office——Shanghai police prevent Chinese strikers from parading in Settlement.

August 23—Greeks stage bloodless revolution ousting Pangalos——Bronze coffin rushed by airplane from London to Paris for shipment body Mrs. Vanderbilt to United States——Town library, Lyons, France, consisting 35,000 volumes destroyed——Japanese foreign office policy of sending Japanese immigrants into Western countries will be discontinued——Shanghai rice prices soar to $19.70 per picul causing distress among poorer classes ——Pirates raid Chinese-owned steamer Mansing at Macao kidnapping 100 Chinese passengers and obtaining much loot.——Mexican president Calles meets Catholic Archbishop but no results since Pope refuses to accept principle that churches are public property.

August 24—Rudolph Valentino, noted film star, dies from septic endocarditis in New York—Negotiations between President Calles of Mexico and the Episcopate fails to produce compromise—Bausch Machine Tool Co., is suing the Aluminium Co. of America for $45,000,000 in connection with the former's inventions——Harvey Firestone has gone to live on a rubber plantation in Liberia——India expected to be on real gold basis within five years——Soviet Government has been recognized *de jure* by Uruguay.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Stirring Days of Roosevelt

Released for Publication by Oscar King Davis. Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston & New York The Riverside Press Cambridge.

If you happen to have a friend who was in touch with the political life of America between the years 1898 and 1918 and wish to give him a thoroughly good time, present him with Oscar King Davis's book "Released for Publication." If this friend is also an admirer of Theodore Roosevelt his joy will be complete. Mr. Davis describes his book as "some inside history of Theodore Roosevelt and his times." As Washington correspondent of the New York Times and secretary of the Progressive National Committee he had most unusual opportunities for knowing what was going on behind the scenes. To this close political relationship was added a very deep and lasting friendship with Colonel Roosevelt. With this good fortune and the ability to write most interestingly Mr. Davis has been able to give us one of the best books of its kind that has been published in many a day. Its value is not merely in giving us a few hours of genuine entertainment but in the light which it throws upon men and events.

Mr. Davis's acquaintance with Col. Roosevelt began when war with Spain was threatening. Wishing to go as a was correspondent he sought an introduction to Mr. Roosevelt who was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. From that time until the Colonel's death Mr. Davis was associated with most of his political activities. That naturally included many other public men and he has also given us interesting side-lights on President Taft, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Root, Senator Borah, Senator Beveridge, Senator Hiram Johnson and others.

We are given the inside story of many events of the Roosevelt administration, and intimate details of the several campaigns in which the Colonel fought. The political conditions leading up to the disruption of the Republican Party in 1912 and the formation of the short-lived Progressive Party are set forth with an understanding and clarity that could only come from service in the ranks.

In summing up the Roosevelt character Mr. Davis says "he followed, from the day I first knew him to the end of his life, a thoroughly consistent course. His chief characteristics were vision, courage, decision, instant readiness for action, the simplist honesty and the most wholesome sanity. His mental engine ran at a higher speed than that of any other man I have ever known."

In giving us this intimate picture of Col. Roosevelt's political life Mr. Davis has given us something which will be of the greatest value to the American people and to all writers of American history.

B. M. P.

Flying Around the Cricle

The First World Flight By Lowell Thomas, Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Messrs Lowell Smith, Erik Nelson, Leigh Wade, Leslie Arnold, Henry Ogden and John Harding who on September 28, 1924 landed at Seattle, Washington, completing the first flight round the world on three planes, after flying 26, 345 miles, experiencing all varieties of climate, have recorded their experiences, happy and otherwise, in this book.

It is a most interesting book combining descriptions of the lands and peoples visited by these men. It reads like a novel and the illustrations enrich the value of the book considerably. One can see the life in Japan, China, India, Paris, London etc. vividly described in this book. The flight between Iceland and Greenland was most arduous and, perhaps, for the first time we read a first hand account of these places in this book.

The most intersting remarks in the book are those concerning their unique experience in Shanghai:

"Shortly after reaching the hotel (Astor House), we were waited upon by the strangest committee that we encountered in any country. Apparently in China..stealing is a recognised profession. At any rate these worthies were none other than the heads of the Thieves' Union of Shanghai and they had called on us to present us each with a life membership in their society."

H. P. Shastri

The Problem of the Jew

Israel, by Ludwig Lewisohn. Boni & Liveright, New York, 1925.

A number of years ago Ludwig Lewisohn wrote "Upstream" to voice his passionate protest against the social and professional ostracism to which he as an educated and cultured Jew was subjected in the United States. At that time no solution was offered for the problem of the Jew, and the tone of the book was one of extreme bitterness.

In the present volume it is evident that Dr. Lewisohn has found himself. Israel is still somewhat bitter, but there is a new note of hope in it. The author stands today as a zealous and eloquent apostle of Zionism, not only for what it will do for the Jew, but also for what it will contribute to the world's civilization. The Jew, he thinks has tried cultural assimilation in England, in America, in France, and in Germany, and the result has been he is regarded with suspicion if not actual hostility in each of those lands. The definite answer to attempted assimilation has been anti-Semitism. Assimilation is doubly condemned because through it the Jew has run the risk of abandoning the unique heritage of his race.

It is at least open to question whether the relation between assimilation and anti-Semitism is as close as the author inclines to believe. The outburst of arrogant nationalism which followed the Franco-Prussian War reacted unfavorably on all groups of an international character. The socialist and the Clerical were subject to open or veiled persecution in Western Europe no less than the Jew was. So long as nations, armed to the teeth, stood facing one another with fear and hatred in their hearts, any figure or group of figures who did not merge absolutely in the unity of the national state was bound to be the object of suspicion. The wave of anti-Semitism which has followed the World War is likewise a product of the frenzied nationalism of war times. One is inclined to believe that this condition, arising as it does from an abnormal situation, will pass gradually away.

Israel is a piece of genuine literature. The author's descriptive powers are splendid beyond measure when he writes of the position of the Jew in Poland and of the actual work which the Zionists are doing in Palestine. For the Jew he sounds a call to a high mission in the world. To the non-Jew he makes a powerful and moving appeal for justice, for sympathy, and for understanding.

R. T. P.

Robt. T. Pollard

St. John's University

June 17, 1926.

Opium And Geneva

Geneva Opium Conferences; Official Statements of the Chinese Delegation by Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chief Chinese Delegate: Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, Price. G.$1.50.

This attractively printed volume containing the official addresses of China's chief delegate at the First and Second Opium Conferences at Geneva, will serve as a useful supplement to the larger volume on the same subject brought out by Dr. W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins University last year. In the foreword, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, who served as China's chief delegate at the Geneva Conferences, explains that one of his chief purposes in publishing the volume is to show his fellow countrymen, "how misleading were some of the newspaper reports sent out to China at the time the conferences were in session." In this connection Dr. Sze expresses the hope that the Chinese press, shortly, will be awakened to the desirability of organizing by co-operative effort, a foreign news service of its own "which will render it less dependent upon the private or pseudo-private news agencies."

The volume contains chapters referring to China's proposals for eliminating the opium evil, the British proposals, the opium monopoly at Macao, conditions at Hongkong, opium production in China and reasons for its recrudescense, and official statements of the Chinese delegation at the time of its withdrawal from the Conference. The book contains 162 pages and should be read by those interested in the eradication of the opium evil.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Aug. 12th.	Sale Price Aug. 19th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Aug. 19th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	103	103¾	7.65
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98	98	7.70
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	101¼	6.85
Argentine Government Ser. "A"	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99⅜	99¼	6.05
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105⅛	105¼	6.55
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101¾	101⅜	5.90
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	99¾	99⅞	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	86	84¾	4.72
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86¼	86½	7.10
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	103	103¼	6.65
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	102½	103	6.70
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	98⅝	98¼	7.15
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	98⅝	98½	6.10
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96¼	96	6.45
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98½	98½	6.10
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	100	100½	7.45
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	89	89	8.00

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1926.

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has, during the past week, improved to 29 1/16d. ready and 29 1/8d. forward, these quotations show a rise of 1/2d. and 9/16d. respectively, hear covering on the part of Chinese speculatiors and Indzaars is the cause of the advance. The official T/T rate on London has followed the course of silver and is 1/4 higher @2/9 3/4d.

The exchange market, after being dull and inactive, has become distinctly stronger during the last two days, due to the fact of our local gold dealers covering part of their overbought position, and with bandks unwilling buyers a marked upward movement in rates has taken place. Export paser is offering on a limited scale. There is still a considerable overbought position in Yen to be liquidated, and the market closes with a firm nndertone. Closing rates, near delivery are as follows:—T/T London 2/10 1/4d., New York 69 1/4, Yen 68 3/4. 4m/s export paper Sterling 2/11 1/4d. August 2/11 3/8d. Sept., 2/11 1/2d, Oct./Dec. G. $70 3/8 Aug., 71 Sept.

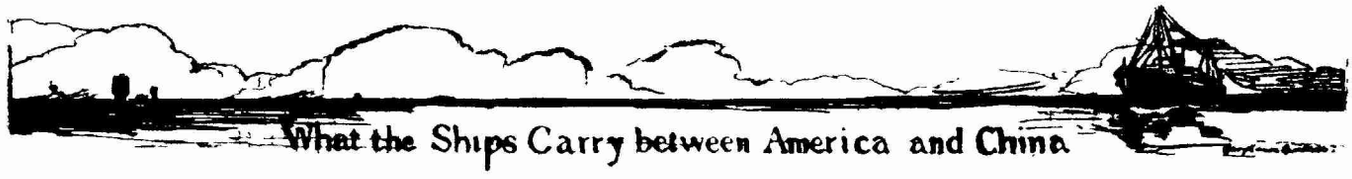
Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 80,242,000 an increase of Tls. 440,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 64,850,000 a decrease of $ 500,000.
Estimated value Tls. 126.934.000 as against Tls. 96,442.000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for July	Thursday Aug. 19	Friday Aug. 20	Satur. Aug 21	Mon. Aug. 23	Tues. Aug. 24	Wednesday Aug. 25
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/10 935	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/2	2/9 3/4	2/9 5/8
O/Dfts. ,,	—	2/9 15/16	2/9 15/16	2/9 15/16	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16
4m/s ,,	—	2/9 1/2	2/9 1/2	2/9 1/2	2/9 3/4	2/10	2/10
T/T India	194 380	184	184	184	185 1/2	186 3/4	186 3/4
T/T France	2,884.600	2335	2405	2355	2325	1420	2405
T/T N. Y.	70 870	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 3/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
T/T Hong	76.940	78	77 3/4	77 3/4	78	78	77 3/4
T/T Japan	66.465	71 1/8	71 1/8	71 1/8	71	70 1/4	70 1/4
T/T Batavia	174.750	166	166 1/2	166 1/2	167 3/4	169 1/4	169 1/4
T/T Strats	80 250	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 3/4	83	83
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/0.560	2/10 7/8	2/10 7/8	2/01 7/8	2/11 1/8	2/11 1/8	2/11 1/8
4m/s ,, D/P	—	2/11 1/8	2/11 1/8	2/11 1/8	2/11 3/8	2/11 3/8	2/11 3/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3/0.872	2/11 9/16	2/11 3/16	2/11 3/16	1/11 7/16	2/11 7/16	2/11 7/16
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	3,014 600	2465	2535	2485	2455	2550	2535
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	73.940	70 3/8	70 3/8	70 3/8	70 5/8	71 1/8	71 1/8
4m/s ,, Does	—	70 5/8	70 5/8	70 5/8	70 7/8	71 3/8	71 3/8

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher arte taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Aug. 19	Aug. 20	Aug 21	Aug. 23	Aug. 24	Aug. 25
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	28 1/8	28 15/16	28 15/16	28 1/8	28 1/16	29 1/16
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.62	G.$.61 7/8	G.$.61 7/8	G.$.62	G.$.62 1/8	G.$.62 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	340 40	342 20	340 50	337 20	334 20	333 80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.7875	71.85	71.925	71.8875	71.95	71.9625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	2½%	2%	2%	2½%	3%	3%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 170.97
Bank of France rate of discount	7½%	New York on London	T/T 485 15/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 15/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 31/32
,, 4 ,,	4 31/32%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/1 1/2
,, 6 ,,	4 29/32%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/11 5/8



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., July Customs Rate Tls. 1.25 equall Gold $1

S.S. Corby Castle, July 27.
from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	63
Cotton Wooloa.....	Pls.	7
Brass Pipes.....	,,	4
Iron Pipe Fittings.....	,,	222
Dextrine	,,	315
Flour, Corn	,,	315
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	758
Motor-cycles	Pcs.	4
Typewriters	,,	4
Hats, Straw	Doz.	6
Gasoline, in ases	Galls.	29,555
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	950,935
Turpentine, Mineral...	,,	4,146

S. S. Arabia Maru, July 27.
from U. S. A.

Motor-trucks	Pcs.	2
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	15,763

S.S. President Madison, July 30.

To San Francisco.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	866

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang.	Pls.	30
Egg Alumen, Dried ...	,,	15
,, Whole, Dried	,,	480
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	3
Oil, Wood.....	,,	9,024
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	1,850

To Wilmington.

Brassware	Pls.	6

To Luzerne.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 20	Pls.	19.63

To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai		
Bls. 50	,,	49.01

To Reading.

Silk, Raw, Steam Fillature:		
White, Shanghai		
Bls. 2	,,	2.05

To Houston.

Hair, Human.....	Pls.	21

To Houston.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	137

To Indianapolis.

Mahuang	Pls.	48

To Milwaukee

Water Chestnuts	Pls.	105
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	600

To Clyde.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, H'kow	Bls. 10	Pls. 10.07

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai		
Bls. 50	Pls.	40.07
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	55
,, Sheep's, ,,	,,	26

To Chicago.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	10.47

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 27	Pcs.	27.32
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai		
Bls. 170.....	,,	169.34
White, other Ports		
,, 20	,,	8.83
Yellow, H'kow	,, 10	,, 0.10
Yellow, S'hai	Bls. 50	,, 50.01
Silk Embroideries		,, .408
Brassware		,, 36
Cotton, Waste.....		,, 41
Egg Albumen, Dried..		,, 81
Intestines, Pigs', Salted		,, 120
,, Sheep's ,,		,, 129
Tobacco, Prepared		,, 8
Vermicelli		,, 8
Water Chestnuts		,, 275
Skins, Badger		Pcs. 933
,, Dog		,, 3,010
,, Hare		,, 8,100
,, Mole		,, 800
,, Rabbit.....		,, 10,000
,, Wild Cat.....		,, 3,850
,, Kid.....		,, 1,500
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,845

S. S. Paul Lecat July 30.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other ports		
Bls. 220	Pls	223.13
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 240.....	Pls.	192.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports		
Bls. 80	,,	81.69
Silk Pongees, Honan ..	,,	17.40

S. S. Taiyo Maru July 30.

To San Francisco.

Silk, Raw, Re-reelee:		
White, other Ports,		
Bls. 50	Pls.	51.45
Tea, Black, Hankow..	,,	50
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	419
Yeast....	,,	300

To Houston

Hair, Human.....	,,	300

To St. Louis.

Hats, Rush.....	Pcs.	5,400

To New Orleans.

,, Rush	,,	27,000

To Philadelphia.

Cotton Rags.....	Pls.	2,005

To Baltimore.

Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	149
,, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	125

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports,		
Bls. 65	,,	65.90
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai		
Bls. 25	Pls.	24 91
,, other Ports		
Bls. 175.....	,,	140.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports,		
Bls. 32.....	,,	32.64
Silk Pongees, Honan ..	,,	31.58
Feathers	,,	100
Wool Sheep's.....	,,	598

S. S. Arabia Maru, July 31.

To Seattle.

Bambooware	Pls.	118

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White Shanghai		
Bls. 30	Pls.	29.75

To Indianapolis.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	153

To Marshalltown.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	37

To Phillipsburg.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 20	,,	16

To Charleston.

Hair, Human.....	,,	50

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghas		
Bls. 5	,,	4 99
,, other Ports		
Bls. 50	,,	40.09
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports		
Bls. 46	,,	46.65

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Business in spot cotton throughout the week was practically nil in that spinners showed no interest whatever in offerings submitted at more favorable rates than those current during the previous period. However a large volume of speculative business may be recorded in the local Exchange for forward deliveries and on which the rates receded on the whole from Tls 0.25 to Tls. 0.75 lower than those previously reported, and with a tendency inclining more toward a weaker than stronger direction.

Weather conditions from later reports to hand while not altogether as would be desired, may on the whole be considered as having been so far favorable and if similar conditions were to prevail, without any untoward circumstances intervening, a fair average yield of cotton may be expected during the coming season.

As to the future trend of prices which is at all times dependent on many factors, it would be ridiculous to attempt any prognostication at the time having regard to the vicissitudes the plant is exposed to during the months of August/September which is its most critical period of existence and would therefore advise greater vigilance from day to day in deciding for supplies for future deliveries.

Yarn:—Due to the internecine warfar which caused less demand from exporters, the past week has had a weak appearance, and prices receded 1-2 taels as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked some 6000 to 7000 bales in all counts and chops of local spinnings.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	9.63
American-Middling last reported.....	9.36

Tone of the market, *Steady.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American.	18.20 Spot,
	16.73 Oct.
	16.74 Dec.
	16.77 Jan.
	17.00 Mar.
	17.13 May.

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	250
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan...	301
Fully Good Broach, Aug.	343

Tone of the market—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	31.60
Shanghai, Spot.....	31.50
M. Ginned, Spot.....	32.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	32.50
Ningpo, Spot, Ex wharf.	29.60

Tone of the market—*Steady.*

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Gande, Price Ltd.	Watson's Co.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

In the United States Court for China

OLGA I. LANGE WOHLMAN, Plaintiff.
vs
MORRIS WOHLMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 2829
Civil No. 1136
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

MORRIS WOHLMAN

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Aug. 5, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of CHARLES ECKMAN, Deceased.

Cause No. 2828
Estate No. 633
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles Eckman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 14, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES G. IRONS
2 Peking Road
Shanghai, China.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of KATHERINE RANNEY, Deceased.

Cause No. 2827
Estate No. 632
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Katherine Ranney, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Feb. 1, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

KATERINE PIXLEY RANNEY
c/o SIDNEY A. MOSS
International Bank Building
Shanghai, China.